"THE FAST WORKER" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"THE FAST WORKER" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO. 62— BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Bankers and Travel Agents.
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Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

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General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit, Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Orders issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.

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A WORLD SERVICE.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
14th Mar.	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA† ..	Ex. Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,223
4th April	DONGOLA† ..		8,060
16th ,,	RAZMAK ‡..		10,000
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,997
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA .		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‡ Extra Steamer, terminates voyage at Marseilles

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

† Special reduced fares :—

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon ..	£65 & £62	£60 & £56
Second ,, ..	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
19th March	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,980
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,4[illegible]
30th ,,	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	A Steamer	..
28th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA *	7,241

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
13th Mar.	LAHORE* ..	5 252	
18th ,,	ALIPORE*† ..	5,273	
31st ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.
7th April	JEYPORE* ..	5,318	
14th ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th ,,	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
9th June.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.

†Cargo vessel only; proceeds to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF. TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

13th March	VASNA ..	..	Busreh via Karach
14th ,,	CHAKLA ..	..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
16th ,,	VITA ..	..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
18th ,,	KAROA ..	..	East & S. Africa
18th ,,	BAMORA ..	..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ceylon Maru.	J.Yamada	4905	26th Feb.	15th March
Heijin Maru.	U. Suzuki	4364	4th Mar.	17th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Kameyama.	5303	7th ,,	19th ,,
Tottori Maru.	F. Matsukura.	5973	17th ,,	1st April
Akita Maru.	K. Sato.	3817	21st ,,	5th ,,
Nagano Maru.	S. Kuba	3824	29th ,,	12th ,,

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
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Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN.

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Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD BOMBAY NO. 7.
B

WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE

You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations. Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.

PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN

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THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars:—

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Messrs SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,

70, Medows Street, Fort, : : : : : : : : : : : : BOMBAY.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
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INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
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Lowest rates with highest returns.
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NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEI MAATSCHAPPY
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Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserved Funds	F42,705,032	£3,558,753

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Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cherjbon	Padang	Weltervredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
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CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
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Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
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CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE
SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
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(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)
REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, 'Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A young and energetic LADY CLERK for our Receiving and Delivery Department. Apply personally to the NEW FRENCH CLEANING AND DYING CO., Princess Street, Keshav Bag, Bombay No. 2.
A M896

WANTED—A capable SANSKRIT TEACHER. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, M. K. Natha Bhatia High School, Fort, Law Students need not apply.
A 888

WANTED—ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to represent the National Insurance Company Ltd., in Districts in the Bombay Presidency. Apply P. D. CHURI, Branch Secretary, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A 22797

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS on Commission. Good references and education essential. Any nationality. Good income guaranteed to hard-working and intelligent. No previous experience necessary. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—LOCAL MANAGERS on Rs. 75—10—100 per month in every district of India for our trading work. Knowledge of English necessary. Cash security of Rs. 3,000 essential. Apply with one anna postage stamps, to RAE BARELI TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, RAE BARELI (OUDH).
A22735

WANTED—Experienced ELECTRICAL ENGINEER and MANAGER combined to take charge of D. C. Power House 500 K.W. Apply with testimonial and Salary required to Box No. 709, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A M894

WANTED—ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER for up-country Cotton Mill. Only those with a wide experience of weaving in Indian Mills and a thorough practical knowledge of Sizing should apply Pay Rs. 500 per mensem with free unfurnished quarters and medical attendance. Apply Box No. 707, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
A 22844

WANTED—THREE GRADUATES with honours in languages and having experience of teaching for Basaweshwar High School, Bagalkot; S.T.C.'s preferred. Apply for terms, etc., to the undersigned before the end of March, 1925. (1) M. C. Kalbungi, B.A., LL.B., Pleader. (2) M. R. SAIJI, Joint Secretaries, Basaweshwar High School, Bagalkot.
A 22858

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY—WANTED—A trained ACCOUNTANT for the Office of the University of Lucknow. Only qualified and experienced men conversant with the correspondence Civil Account Code, Civil Service Regulations, Fundamental Leave Rules, P.W.D. and Medical Manuals need apply. Salary 175-10-275 per month. Applications stating age, academical qualifications, present pay and previous experience with copies of testimonials should be sent on or before the 25th March, 1925, to THE REGISTRAR, Lucknow University, Lucknow.
A 22857

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

TO BE SOLD—IRANI TEA SHOP with all furniture. Apply SHAPARIA IRON AND STEEL WORKS OFFICE, 1st Floor, Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street.
G M890

HOTELS.

MADHAVASHRAM

'Phone 42484.

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry and grants Diplomas. Supplies fresh American medicines. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to DR. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D. Principal.
M675

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, 261, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.—Next Session begins July 6, 1925. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
M704

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST or STOLEN—On Monday, 9th March, between 12 noon and 1 p.m. between Stamp Office, Parsi Bazaar Street and Ghoga Street, a cover marked Volkart Bros., containing Rs. 1,629 (comprising a thousand Rupee Note marked No. WD99137/8). Please communicate with VOLKART BROTHERS, 19, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.
PB 22849

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

BOMBAY HOUSE,

24, Bruce Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 21986.

WANTED—A RELIABLE FIRM to represent the Sutna Stone Lime in the whole Bombay province on favourable terms and powers. Most profitable job. Please apply to GENERAL MANAGER, Mishra Lime Works, Sutna, E. I. Rly.
T M895

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle,"

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

G. I. P. RAILWAY CO.

(Incorporated in England.)

THE COMPANY requires the services of a Bridge Inspector. He must have had experience in the manufacture erection and maintenance of Railway structural steel work. A knowledge of Power Plant and Pneumatic Tools is necessary. His duties will be chiefly confined to the Maintenance (Inspection, cleaning painting and preservation) of the structural steelwork on the Railway within a radius of 7 miles of Bombay. Applications (which should be superscribed "Bridge Inspector") accompanied by copies of certificates should be forwarded before 1-4-1925 to the address of the undersigned from whom further particulars may be ascertained. The starting pay of the post will be Rs. 300 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 25 to a maximum of Rs. 400.

(Sd.) A. GORDON GRAY,
Ag. Superintending Engineer,
Maintenance of Way,
Victoria Terminus, Bombay.
22851

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following share scrips standing in the name of Manilal Nathalal have been burnt; lost or mislaid.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

MANILAL NATHALAL DATAR,
Executive Engineer Office, Broach.

One Share No. 139899 of Bundi Portland Cement Co.
Three Shares No. 9/11 Gujarat Railways.
One ordinary share No. 15280 Bombay Steam Navigation Co.
One ordinary share No. 3867 Tata Hydro Electric Power Co.
One ordinary share No. 554 Tata Power Co., Ltd.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust Loan of 1899 No. 1236 for Rs. 500.
25 Shares No. 21056/21080 of Malabar Forest and Rubber Co., Ltd.
M889

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr VELJI SHIVJI, of Ghat-Koper, Bania inhabitant, has contracted for the sale to my clients Messrs. Mohanlal Mulchand and Keshavlal Mulchand of the undermentioned property. All persons, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at his office at the Central Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with two Bungalows, out-houses, etc., standing thereon, situate at the village of Ghat-Koper, in Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, being portion of Survey Nos. 232-244, 257 and 259 and containing by admeasurement 1,879 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the vacant land, the property of Mr. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah, on or towards the West by the vacant land, the property of the Vendor, on or towards the North by a Private Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Lalji Mulji, and which are in possession of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1925.

PHIROZSHAW JAMSETJI COMMISSARIAT, B.A., LL.B.,
Pleader for the Purchasers.
22852

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1406 OF 1924.

BAI AJBAI THAVER ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
MARIAMBAI, widow of Musabhai Hasam and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree and decretal order of Reference to Commissioner of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 30th day of September, 1924. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Musabhai Hassam deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 13th day of December, 1921, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1925.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

(A True Copy.)
R. A. DESAI,
For Messrs. Khandvala & Chhotalal,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
22859

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned.
7 cases about 5,600 pieces glass flower vases.

By order of the Office concerned:—
82 cases each 4 doz. tins of Alpine Milk.

On account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Alex Pais cruet stand, brass pot, kitchen table, teakwood bedstead, meat safe, wooden cot, large shelves curojan chair, etc., etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE, ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 16th instant sell by Public Auction at 8-30 a.m. (B.T.) at Arthur Crawford Market the right to collect fair ground and fees from cattle dealers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandra for 12 months (from 1st April 1925 to 31st March 1926) and the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish etc., from the retail vendors sitting outside or inside at the unnumbered places at markets and Bazars in Bombay such as Fort market, outside Fort Arthur Crawford Beef, fish and mutton markets, Null Bazar, Erskine Road fish market, Colaba fish market, Mazagaon Peddar fish market, Kamatipura market Parel Ferguson Road fish market Parbhadevi Road market and Elphinstone Road market. Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at vegetable market at Colaba, Ferguson Road Parbhadevi Elphinstone Road and Masjid markets. Also the right to collect fee and rents for weighing fruits and vegetables at the Municipal scales at Arthur Crawford Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of markets or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KUMBHARWADA STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5184 of 1922 (Nursey Vela v Keesow Vela), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable properties.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Kumbharwada Street bearing New Survey No. 5009 and admeasuring 345 square yards according to Collector's Records but which is believed to admeasure 380 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1542, New No. 9078, Old Survey No. 324 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7662, Street No. 172-180 and bounded as follows on the East by Kumbharwada Road, on the West by sweeper's lane, on the South by the property secondly described and on the North by the house of Kashinath Vithoba Sirkar.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Kumbharwada bearing New Survey No. 5008 (1) (2), admeasuring about 265 square yards according to Collector's Records and which is believed to admeasure about 273 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1937, New No. 9073 and 9074, Old Survey No. 325 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7661, and Street No. 162-70 and bounded on the East by the Kamatipura Road, on the West by the sweeper's passage on the North by the property firstly described and on the South by the property of Mamon Hajee Dawood.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta, Solicitors to the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 5th April, next at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Drummore" Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, by Mapherin and Elkington, rich crockery and glassware, old china, a sweet-toned oakwood cottage piano, valuable grandfather's clock, iron safe on stand, rich Persian and English carpets, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, drawing room suites, a large gramophone on stand, valuable oil paintings foleographs, valuable pictures, revolving top writing table, China and Japanese vases, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of the Hon. Sir Maurice H. W. Hayward Kt.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SARANG STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by the order of the Mortgagees Messrs. Abdul Hoosein and Esufali Gulamhusen Bandukwalla and on account and risk of the Mortgagors Kulsambai, widow of Husanali Thavarbhoy, Mahomedali, Kaderbhoy, Asgaralli and Kurbanhusein Hussonali and Khatijabai wife of Alibhoy Lookmanjee, under the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 16th March, 1921, the following property.

All that the 13 annas share, right, title and interest of the mortgagors Kulsambai, widow of Husanali Thavarbhoy Mahomedali Hasanali, Kaderbhai Husainali, Asgarali Husainali, Kurbanhussein Husainali, and Khatizabai wife of Alibhoy Lukmanji and daughter of Husainali Thaverbhoy in.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Fazandari Tenure, situate at Sarang Street in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement (87 8/9) eighty-seven and eight-ninth square yards or thereabouts and situate within Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and registered in the Books of Fazandar under No. 18 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 145, Street Nos. 186, 188 and registered in the Books of Collector under New Survey No. 2035 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Mahomed Jitha, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Suleman Haji Khamisa, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and on or towards the East by the Sarang Street and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors to the Mortgagor or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 13th March 1925 at 9 a.m. the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 310-312; 314-316; 318; 81-95; Case Nos. 10- 11; 12; Princess Street, Girgaum Road and Kolbhatwadi.

Five S P Shed (on plot) Case No. 141 to 145; Nagdevi Street.

Building Street No. 324; Case No. 62; Bhoiwada Road, Parel.

Building Street No. 759a; 751a; 712; Case No. 810; 812; 874; Wadala Village

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA

Majestic

GIRGAUM.

Presents This Week!

SARASWATI'S SOCIAL FILM

APPROVED BY ALL.

SOCIAL PIRATES

OR

MUMBAINI MOHINI

TIME—Sat. Sun. Holiday Begins at 3 p.m. Week-Days Begins at 5 P.M.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Saturday, 14th March 1925 at (8-30 p. m.)
NAND-KUMAR.

Sunday, 15th March 1925, at (3 p. m.) Noon
SAUBHADRA.

Manager.

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!

A FASCINATING, ROMANTIC MELODRAMA

A Charming Gaumont Production.

"CLAUDE DUVAL"

8 Reels—Starring the winsome screen beauty

FAY COMPTON

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA New Churney Road.

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!

A Story of tangled love and wild adventure in the Realm of Cupid.

A CHARMING UNIVERSAL JEWEL

"THE FAST WORKER"

Starring

REGINALD DENNY

and

LAURA LA PLANTE

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS.

To-Night:— 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON

CINEMA— DHOBI TALAO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-DAY 4, 6, 8 & 10

"SAFETY LAST" has proved such a tremendous success that the management have decided to continue it for another week. This will enable those people who have missed it an opportunity to see this great laughter event—and there are many who want to see it again.

HAROLD LLOYD IN SAFETY LAST

The World's greatest comedian in the funniest picture ever filmed.

HAROLD LLOYD.

Pathe Gazette. Felix in Bone Age.

Prices: Rs. 3-6, Rs. 3, Rs. 2-4; Re. 1-8 As. 12, and As. 6 (Including Tax).

Booking Office is open at the Theatre between 9-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 11 p.m.

CINE MADELEINE

GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS

Presents THIS WEEK

A DOUBLE PROGRAMME

HINDUSTHAN FILMS' CHOICEST FILMS

LANKAD AHAN

AND

PRADUMNA

OR

KRISHNA KUMAR

Saturday, Sunday, Holidays Extra Show at 3 p.m

Daily Four Shows at 5-7-9-11- p. m.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 12.

S S Gorjistan, Ruddick, Hongkong.
S S Bamora, Rowe, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

March 12.

S S Dogra, Hartoch, Calcutta.
S S Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.

LOADING.

March 12.

Steamer Modassa for Antwerp.
Steamer Bamora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Carnia for Trieste.

S S Gorjistan:—The A Nimazee's steamer Gorjistan, 2916 tons, Captain Ruddick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bamora, 1877 tons, Captain J Rowe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Dogra:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Dogra, 3281 tons, Captain L Hartoch, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, 2043 tons, Captain D C Fitzherbert, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, March 12, 1925).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Wildenfels 3794, K'chi N.F. L Edwards.
2 Devanha 4785, Hamburg, M M & Co.
2 Rotenfels, Hamburg, N.F., T M Co.
3 Massilia, Liverpool, 11/3, Graham T Co. wards Ltd.
5 Aquileia, 4207, Genoa, 15/3, L Triestino.
6 Elysia 4211 L'pool 23/3 Graham.
7 Modasa 5566, K'chi 17/3 M M & Co.
10 Haggergate 3369, P. Said, 17/3, L Dreyfus and Co.
11 City of Hongkong, 6127 K'chi 18/3 K N & Co.
12 Andijk 4037, Cal. 13/3 E D Sassoon.
13 Karoa 3607 Africa 18/3, M M & Co.
17 Egremont 5258 N York, 17/3 Vol. Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hartfield, 2882 N York, NF, F F Campbell & Co.
8 Tacoma Maru, 3642, Kobe, 15/3, O S K.
9 Lahore, Kobe, 9/3/25, M M and Co.
10 & 11 Hatkbola 4318 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
12 & 13 Ceylon Maru, Kobe, 11/3/25, N Y Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Haijin Maru, 27/9, Osaka, 15/3, N Y K.
F Hakodate Maru, 3254, Kobe, 15/3 N Y Kaisha.
H Bankura, Busreh, (not fixed), M M & Co.
K Shoka Maru, 3385, N.F., N.F., O S Kaisha.
L/M Jalarashmi, 2681, N.F., N.F., Scindia S N Co.
P Burmese Prince, 3034, Dunkirk, N.F., Grahams Trading Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Narkunda due about 13th March Agent P & O S N Co.

Macedonia due about 20th March, Agent P & O S N Co.

Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

Razmak due about 3rd April, Agent P & O. S. N. Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 10th April, Agent O. S. N. Co.

Morea due about 17th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

Sonora due about 24th April, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.

Mooltan due about 1st May, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.

Warfield due about 6th April, Agent M M & C.

Masula due about 20th April, Agent M M & Co.

Gazana due about 4th May, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Poona due about 13th March Agent K N Co.

City of Manchester due about 17th March, Agent K N Co.

Circassia due about 22nd March, Agent G T Co.

City of Lahore, due about 30th March, Agent K N Co.

Clan Macbride due about 13th March Agent J F Co.

Olympia due about 8th April, Agent G T Co.

City of London due about 12th April, Agent K N Co.

Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co

Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.

City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.

City of Harvard due about 17th May Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wolfsberg due about 14th March, Agent L Edward.

Hohenfels, due about 2nd April, Agent L Edward.

Sternfels due about 12th April, Agent L Edward.

Wardenfels due about 29th March, Agent L Edward Ltd.

Tanenfels due about 20th March, Agent L Edward Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Atna due about 15th March, Agent Graham T. Co.

Benares, due about 20th March, Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Schiedjk due about 26th March, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Meerkerk, due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co

Bovenkirk due about 18th April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th March. Agent L T Co

Carnia due about 12th March, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Capo di Monti due about 20th March, Agent M Italiana.

Gange due about 25th March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kosmo due about 18th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Rydal Hall due about 31st March, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.

City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F F Campbell Co

Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Arcturus due about 9th March, Agent Volkart Bros.

Algic due about 7th March, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Akita Maru due about 21st March, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Celebes Maru due about 14th March, Agent N. Y. Kaisha.

Tottori Maru due about 17th March, Agent N. Y. Kaisha.

Honolulu Maru, due about 30th March Agent O. S. Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Jeypore due about 26th March Agent P & O S N Co.

Soudan due about 5th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

Kidderpore due about 7th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

Mirzapore due about 16th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

Sicilia due about 19th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 21st March, Agent B I S N Co.

Karapara due about 4th April, Agent M M Co.

Khandala due about 18th April, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

12-3-25.

S S Caledonia for London:—4 bundles fox skins (for furs) H Azizullahoff; 4 bundles fox skins (for furs) H A Ebrahimoff; 31 bundles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff; 10 bundles woollen carpets, F Hajioff; 1 package wooden carpets, Army & Navy Co-operative Society Ld.; 2 bundles woollen carpets, Grindlay & Co. Ld.; 1 case woollen rugs, Grindlay & Co. Ld.; 29 cases Pig Bristles, Grindlay & Co. Ld. 8 bundles woollen carpets, A S Valioff; 2 bundles Fox skins (for furs) A S Valioff; 12 bales cow hides tanned, L Tharia & Sons; 8 bales cow calf hides tanned, L Tharia & Sons, 9 bales buffalo calf hides tanned, L Tharia & Sons; 7 bales cow hides tanned, S Esmail; 5 bales goat skins tanned, S Esmail; 55 cwt dry ginger, Hoseinbhoy & Co.

S S Caledonia for Marseilles:—1 case salted sheep casing (100 lbs), Grindlay & Co. Ltd. 1 cask sheep casings, Chavanner & Co.

S S Modasa for Dunkirk:—2200 tons manganese ore, Cox & King's Shipping A Ltd.

S S Carnia for Trieste:—220 bales cotton, N Rajaram & Co. 780 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Carnia for Trieste:—495 bales cotton, Arjan Khimji & Co.; 1155 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.; 330 bales cotton, N Rajaram & Co 88 bales cotton, H Rambhagat & Co. 220 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co. 1988 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Carnia for Venice:—1000 cwt castor seed K Devchand & Co. Ltd. 330 bales cotton, H Nensey & Co. 55 bales cotton, A Durst; 715 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 250 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld. 165 bales cotton, J A Beghie & Co. Ld.

S S Hartfield for New York:—1 bales woollen carpets. Cox & King's Shipping A Ld.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—10006 cwt myrrabollams, P Mathuradas & Co. Ld. 5 bales cotton twist, The David Mills Co. Ld.

S S Elysia for Marseilles:—2 Pots Essence de Palma, Volkart Bros.

S S Elysia for Glasgow:—1001 cwt myrabollams, P Mathuradas & Co. Ld. 4350 cwt ground nut oil cake, A Bhanji & Bros.

S S Burmese Prince for Hull:—6000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 2000 cwt rape seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Burmese Prince for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Weldenfels for Hamburg:—330 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus & Co. 1000 cwt linseed, Strauss & Co. Ltd; 1001 cwt myrabollams, P Mathradas & Co. Ld.; 4 bales Persian lamb skins (for furs) Cox & King's Shipping Ld.; 1 bales woollen carpets, Cox Kings Shipping A Ld.; 220 bales cotton, A Durst; 770 cotton Volkart Bros. 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co. Ld. 110 bales cotton, K Devchand & Co. Ld. 6 Pots Palma Rosa Oil, Volkart Bros.

S S Wildenfels for Bremen:—220 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Wildenfels for Gothenburg:—110 bales cotton, K Devchand & Co. Ld.

S S Wildenfels for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Weldenfels for Rotterdam:—330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 81 cwt sandalwood roots S Nowrojee & Co. 162 cwt sandalwood billets, S Nowrojee & Co. 2000 cwt linseed, Strauss & Co. Ltd. 32 bundles hemp rope, G N Kassam; 3960 cwt ground nuts, Strauss & Co. Ltd. 4002 cwt myrabollams, P Mathradas & Co. Ld.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—110 bales cotton, B Meyer & Co. 2300 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.; 320 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Devanha for Hamburg:—11 cwt gingelly oil cakes, M Somji; 220 bales cotton, Arjan Khimji & Co. 275 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S City of Hongkong for Hull:—800 cwt. rape seed, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Hongkong for Dunkirk:—21400 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Genoa for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Arjan Khimji & Co.

S S Massilia for Liverpool—8 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co. Ld. 1000 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell & Co. Ltd. 240 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 325 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Massilia for Philadelphia:—33 bales dry salted goat skins, Briskey Co.

S S Massilia for Glasgow:—361 cwt myrabollams, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—1000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros. 1100 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Massilia for Barcelona:—1100 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Egremont for Philadelphia—31 bales dry salted goat skins, M H Allahibux; 458 bales wool for carpets, Shamji Mal.

S S Egremont for New York:—1 cwt Intestines, Abbas Shusntary 29 cwt sheep casings, Abbas Shusntary; 68 bales sawri cotton, B Meyer & Co.

S S Trecarrel for Antwerp:—50 bales hemp, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.; 1619 cwt castor seed, K M Nathoo.

S S Trecarrell for Dunkirk:—300 cwt linseed Louis Dreytus & Co. 330 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Trecarrel for Ghent:—220 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co. Ld.

S S Ceylon Maru for Shanghai:—900 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.ffi

S S Ceylon Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Bruel & Co.; 200 bales cotton, N Fatehally & Co.; 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Ceylon Maru for Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Ceylon Maru for Moji:—800 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Ceylon Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Hakodate Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Hakodate Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Hakodate Maru for Shanghai—2000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Tacoma Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton Breul & Co. 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tacoma Maru for Moji—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Tacoma Maru for Hongkong:—21 cwt. Assafoetida, E S Abdulkyun 2 cwt Bees wax E S Abdulkyun, 21 cwt old baffalo pickers, S H Joshi & Co. 2 packages woollen carpets, Thos Cook and Son. Ld.

S S Tacoma Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Alipore for Hongkong—2 packages woollen carpets, Thos Cook & Sons.

S S Alipore for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.. 285 bales cotton, N Fatehally & Co.

S S Alipore for Shanghai—1500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Saka Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Japan Trading & Mfg. Co. Ld.; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Saka Maru for Osaka:—155 bales cotton, Suzuki & Co. Ltd.

S S Saka Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Saka Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.; 500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Lahore for Moji:—700 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Lahore for Yokaichi:—150 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Lahore for Nagoya:—250 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

IMPORTS.

12-3-25.

S S Tacoma Maru from Nagoya:—Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—

From Nagoya—15 bales cotton yarn, 293 cases glass ware, 12 cases porcelain ware, 346 cases porcelain.

From Osaka:—15 cases Needles, 160 cases glassware, 76 cases porcelain, 133 cases glass bangles, 25 cases cotton cloth, 115 cases porcelain ware, 8 cases spun silk yarn, 41 cases brass wire, 426 cases matchboxes, 65 cases celluloid goods, 55 cases enamelled ware, 38 packages earthenware, 400 kegs red lead, 100 bales cotton sheeting, 90 bales cotton shirting, 45 cases cotton shirting, 30 cases cotton drill, 180 bales cotton drill, 396 bales cotton yarn, 67 cases yarn.

From Kobe:—300 pieces lumber, 100 pieces Aspen Timber, 51 cases cotton hosiery, 100 bales straw boards, 79 bales cotton yarn, 63 bales cotton shirting, 83 cases cotton shirting, 18 cases cotton crape, 50 cases hair dye, 100 cases matches, 275 cases match boxes, 20 cases cotton drill, 80 cases refined camphor, 25 cases spun silk yarn, 22 cases cotton goods, 45 cases glassware, 24 cases enamelled ware, 27 cases porcelain ware.

From Moji:—60 cases vegetable wax, 90 cases brass sheets, 125 drums sodium suiphide.

From Hongkong:—50 bales cotton drill, 100 bags refined sugar, 15 cases silk 250 packages Cassia 51 packages sugar candy.

From Singapore:—395 packages rattans, 65 bundles gum Benjamin 24 cases canned pines, 30 bags damar batu, 200 bags sago flour, 325 bags betel nuts.

From Penang:—160 slabs Tin, 434 bags pearl Tapioca, 233 bags betel nuts.

From Tokyo—54 bales cotton yarn, 15 cases cotton yarn.

From Yokohama:—17 bales waste silk.

S S Dangola from Shanghai, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.:—

From Kobe:—100 bags dried ginger, 112 casks Coal Tar, 200 cases coal Pitch, 15 cases celluloid bangles, 46 cases glass ware.

From Shanghai:—20 cases porcelain, 19 bales silk, 24 bundles silk, 123 cases silk piece goods, 152 half chests Tea.

From Hongkong—500 bags refined sugar, 100 bags sugar candy, 45 cases silk goods, 65 cases silk, 50 cases cassia, 200 bales cassia.

From Singapore:—232 cases milk, 2037 pieces planks.

From Penang:—11 bales putch leaves, 201 bags pearl tapioca, 124 bags betel nuts, 82 bags sago.

From Colombo—40 cases Tin plates, 9 bales cotton piece goods, 75 bags Areca nuts, 45 packages Desserts, 250 packages Jam and 25 packages canned fruits, 110 packages canned goods, 201 packages canned fish.

S S Ceylon Maru from Nagoya, Agents:—Nippon Yusen Kaisha:—

From Nagoya—47 bales cotton yarn, 32 bales cotton shirting 453 cases glass ware, 265 cases porcelain.

From Osaka:—80 cases cotton shirting, 417 bales cotton shirting 180 bales cotton drill, 25 bales cotton yarn, 47 cases cotton yarn, 15 18s cases glassware, 58 cases empty bottles, 47 cases silk yarn, 40 cases white zinc powder, 25 cases glass beads, 100 cases matches, 31 cases Rubber Toys 130 cases brass circles, 17 cases Enamelled ware, 15 cases celluloid bangles, 100 packages crucibles, 300 kegs Red Lead, 5 casks Red Lead.

From Tokyo:—85 cases confectionery, 5 cases rubber toys.

From Kobe—40 cases celluloid goods, 15 cases celluloid bangles, 245 cases glass bangles, 2 cases glass beads, 47 cases glassware, 24 cases cotton hosiery shirts, 18 cases cotton hosiery, 25 cases match boxes, 200 bales cotton drill, 18 cases cotton drill, 25 bales cotton shirting 11 bales menthol crystals, 24 cases porcelain 32 cases cotton crepe.

From Yokohama:—20 cases cotton crepe 300 cases biscuits.

From Moji:—200 casks cement, 45 bales cotton yarn.

From Hongkong—5 cases silk, 12 cases ground nut oil, 20 coils rope, 150 cases fire crackers.

From Singapore:—45 drums lubricating oil, 137 slabs Tin, 20 bags gum bier, 100 bags sago flour, 30 bags coffee, 531 bags betel nuts.

From Colombo:—50 bags Areca nuts, 50 cases Jam.

S S Chenab from Calcutta, Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.:—

Calcutta—240 packages jute gasketting 15 packages brandy, 22 packages Aniline dyes, 47 packages Tea, 550 h/chests Tea, 353 chests Tea, 114 coils manilla rope, 250 cylinders carbonic acid gas, 37 bales blotting paper, 49 bales cotton, 653 bales gunnies bags, 110 bales wool, 45 bales Hessian cloth, 180 bales jute twine, 10 bundles cardamoms, 150 bundles old gunnies, 366 cases Rum 100 bags cement, 758 bags betelnuts, 5799 bags rice.

From Cochin—16 robbins dry ginger, 28 bags dry ginger, 53 bags turmeric, 350 cases cocoanut oil, 15 half chests tea, 22 chests tea.

From Calicut:—128 bags cocoanuts.

S S Devanha from Aden, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.:—

From Aden:—14 bags gum Arabic, 174 bars silver 28 boxes bar gold, 96 kegs bar gold, 2 kegs gold coin, 50 cases gold coin, 2 boxes gold coin, 4 boxes sovereigns 2 cases sovereigns, 4 boxes specie.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, March 10,

	For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1	England	..	..	..
2	Austria and Italy (superscribed) unregistered	..	..	..
3	Australia via Colombo	..	..	..
4	China	..	..	..
5	Shanghai (superscribed)	..	..	..
6.	Singapore (,,)	..	..	..
7.	Strai s Settlements	..	..	..
8.	Australia	..	..	..
9.	East Airica	S/S K roa	18th Mar,'25	12 Noon.
10.	South Africa			
11.	Seychelles	..	..	..

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, March 13, 1925).

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1544-23—Wadia G and Co, Dinshaw Dorabji Adenwalla, Sir Hormusji Cowasji Adenwalla and others, Payne and Co, Patell and E. Little and Co.

1926-23—Dubash and Co, Narandas Manilal, Mulchand Purshotan, Edgelow G W and Co.

4515-25—Amarchand and M, Nakubhai Nalubhai Shah v Mohanlal Lalji.

293-23—Captain and V, Singji Sunderji and ors v Jiwan Ramchandra and ors, Thakoredas and D.

556-23—Mulla and M, Labhdeni v The Sir Wagbji Vardhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

3405-23—Bhaishanker K and G, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Charandas Ukeda and another, Malvi M R and Co.

4937-23—Thakoredas and Co, Sunderabai, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Edgelow G W and Co.

2336-24—Mulla and M, Cassumalli Sarafali Versilalji and another Jafferbhai Kanji, Viraj Lal and Co.

1790-23—Mehta L and Co, Lallubhai Lilachand Moosaji Jafferji, Chitnis K and M.

1582-24—Mulla and M, Dr. Shantaram Raghunath Shirgaoker, Bhagwandas Nagindas, Thakoredas and Co.

1549-23—Pandia and Co, Rutanlal Balchand Agarwalla, Ratilal and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

4443-25—Little and Co, The Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd., Jaisinghbhai Mohanlal Dalal and another, Crawford B and Co.

4707-23—Dayalji and Co, Jivanlal Manila Patel Jugjiwan Chaganlal Mehta L and Co.

3654-23—Merwanji K and Co Mulji Ranchod Ved v Hemchand Mohanlal, Kanga and Co.

3817-23—Thakoredas and Co., Madanlal Gopalji v Bruel and Co, Captain and V.

788-24—Captain and V, The Union Bank of India Ltd. Khan Bahadur Kassam Rahimtoola and others ,Dastur and Co., Tyabji D and Co

3861-23—Rustomji and G, Shamji Meghji Mayashanker Ruttonji and So, Dikshit M and C.

2237-24—Pandia and Co, Ratanlal Sadashiv and Co, N H Moos and another, Amin and D.

4223-23—Mulla and M, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Co, Premji Devji and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2756-23—Mehta and Co, Vithaldas Purshotam Bai Puribai and others, Crawford B and Co.

3383-23—Malvi M R and Co, Nanji Purshotam, Meghji Hirjee and others, N C Dalal and Co.

4334-23—Kanga and Co, Nanji Bhanji, Laxmidas Bhimji Bhanji and others, Mulji P and P Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co, Shamrao M and H.

3655-23—Ardeshir H D and Cor, Hirji Ghellabhai and Co, Lakmichand Khetsy, Vrajlal and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE

4147-24—Amin and D, Abdul Husein Mulla Jafferji and others, Abdul Kadar Isufally and Co, Motichand and D.

SHORT CAUSES.

4322-24—Unwalla P and P(Rayema Bros. N, P Sagar and Co, Rege and S.

772-24—Kanga and Co, Hurmukhrai Rumnarayen v Girdharilal Balabux, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3623-24—Mantri and Co, Husseinally Mulla Noorudin v Mulla Mahomedally Mulla Buxubhai and Co, Shamrao M and H.

3457-24—Vachha and Co, Ismail Gafoor Gasaum v Esoof Ismail Killedar, Dastur and Co.

935-24—Motichand and D, Jesinghbhai M Dalal v Jethalal D Sanghani, N D Bhatt.

4137-24—Mantri and Co, Asmabai Adamji Babooji and another, Hiralal and Co, Hiralal and Co.

4139-24—Dabholker and J, Laxmidas Goculdas Dossa v Ismail Gaffoor Kasum, Vachha and Co.

454-24—Khambatta and Co, Manoherji H Kanarana and Co, v Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne and Co.

4165-24—Thakoredas and D Hariyeshrai L Daulatjada v Jehangir Hormasji Mody, Khandwalla and Chh.

3523-24—N C Dalal and Co. Maganlal Chunilal Ghia v Chimanlal Mohanlal, Surajmal and Co.

3524-24—Vachha and Co, Mahomedalli Hakimji Bai Amtoobai, Tayaballi A. Dodiwalla, Khandwalla and Chh.

2972-24—Merwanji K and Co, Ismail Aba v P S Nunes, Rele and Co.

2495-24—Dikshit M and Co, Chaganlal and Co. v C A Gayar and Co., Daphtary F and D, Rele and Co.

3195-24—Ramanlal and H, Mistri Narsey Pragji v Kalyanji Odhavji Bhatt and another, Wadia G and Co.

2007-24—Mehta L and Co, M A Patharia v Ismail Shaikh Javerbhai and another, Manilal and K.

3444-23—Matubhai J and M, Currimbhai Lalji Sujan and Co. v Jamal Bros Co Ltd., Bhaishanker K and G.

4142-24—Sukhtanker and G, Shapurji Pallonji Mistry, and others, Hormusji S Mistry, Pathe and ors.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Divisica Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

550-22—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Gordhandas Kalljanji Bhatt, Ramanlal and R.

270-22—Motichand and D, Fulchand Tricum Dattabhai Kriparam and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

397-22—Matubhai J and M, Kesarbai, Jethabhai Jiwan and another, Dastur and Co,

01-22—Dastur and Co., Jethabhai Jiwan and M. Jamsedji R and D.

0-22—Surajmal and Co., Kankuchand Mulchand, R Langan and others, Kanga and Co.

-22—Rustomji and G. Ranchoddas Girdharilal, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and others, Merwanji K and Co.

22—Rustomji and G. Nagji Motiji and Co, Gangubai Motiram Dhurandhar and another, Wadia G and Co.

—Mehta L and Co., Kakulbhai Jumakhram, Wadilal Chhaganlal, N C Dalal and Co,

Crawford B and Co, The American Trading Co, Bird and Co, Craigie B Kesarbai and another, Matubhai J and Co.

-Ardeshir H D and Co, Aspandiar Godraj Meherban, Murzban Kaikhasru Marzban, Surveyor and Co. urveyor and Co, Murzban Kaikhusru Marshan, Rajabali Tyabji and others Jamsedji R and D, Payne and Co.

ulla and M, N H Moos, vs Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Edgelow G W nd Co

C Dalal and Co Madavji Mohanji nd Co, vs Jugjiwandas Chaganlal. ehta L and Co.

derdas and Co, Kaltianji Karsondas, vs The Godavery Valley Gin-

ning and Pressing Co Ltd, Wadia G and Co.

1122-22—Vachha and Co, Dayabhai Ambalal and Co, Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.

503-22—In Person Manibhai Motibhai Patel. vs Bai Santa and another, Shah and Co.

4447-22—Khandwalla and Co, Jayanarayen Lalchand Tapdia and another vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and C

76-22—Madhavji and Co, Chunilal Gambhirdas and Co and another, vs Jivanlal Ujamsey, N C Dalal and Co.

5099-22—Jehangir G and B, Bhikhaiji and another, vs Pestonji Nuserwanji Surati and others, Matubhai J and M. In Person.

5774-22—Raghvaya N and Co, Biharilal Kunjilal v Indersing Mehta and another, Surajma and Co.

4977-22—Matubhai J and M, The Western India Transport Co. Ltd., Bhikhubhai Virchand.

999-22—Pandia and Co, Velji Devsi v Virji Jetha, Raghvaya N and Co.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji v Meghji Jeth and Co, Ramanlal and Co., Raghvaya N & Co.

4443-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Manohar Ganpatrao Dhumatker and another, v Ganpat Pundik Dhumatkar and others, Rele and Co., Chitnis K and M, Manilal and K.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the division Court No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2081-23—Amin and D, Umar Haji Esmail v Rahimbhoy Kassambhoy, Daphtary F and D.

4711-24—Engelow G W and Co, The Bharat Epg. and Wg. Co. Ltd. v. Vinayak Nilkanth Joshi, Amin and D.

4548-23—Madhowji and Co, Goswami Shri Vithaleshji Koonji Lalji v Charandas Khatao Waghji and ors, Captain and V, Mahomedalli and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4401-23—Payne and Co, Dr. Shapurji Hormusji Mody, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Jamsedji R and D

4419-23—Payne and Co, Dr. Shapurji Hormusji Mody, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Jamsedji R and D.

2524-24—Jamsetji R and D, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Dr Shapurji Hormusji Mody, Payne and Co.

2526-24—Jamsedji R and D, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Dr. Shapurji Hormusji Mody and another, Jehangir G and B, Payne and Co.

S C Ct 828/11976-23—Kharas and Co, Darashah H Printer v Ahmed Sulleman Dinath Payne and Co.

1730-23—Purnanand C and J, Maneckhai Nanabhoy and anr v Nanabhoy Anupram and anr, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

1986-23—Mehta L and Co, Shing Poonja Kothari v Ramprasad Jagennath, Tyabji D and Co.

2045-23—Merwanji K and Co, Rai Bahadur Kallianmal Tillockchand v Thakersydas Nandlal, Wadia G and Co.

4369-24—Motichand and D, Mukundrao Sadashiv v Rustomji Shapurji Ratpitia and others, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

3858-23—Mulla and M, Shavux C Cambatta v Burjorji P Gharda, Motichand and D.

1144-23—Dabholker and J., N. H. Moos, Ramabai, Captain and V.

342-23—Madhavji and Co, Durlabh Laxmi, Yeshavant prasad Haripraad Desai and others, Amin and D, Manchershaw and N, Bhaishanker K and G.

2091-23—Soonderdas and Co., Shri Goverdhanlalji Yeshodanandan, Goswami Shri Dwarkeshlalji Vallabhramji Maharaj Mulji D and Co.

2110-23—Raghvaya N and Co., Mulji Ranchoddas Ved and others, H Pestonji and Co., Edgelow G W and Co., Pocha and Co.

225-23—G. B. Pandia and Co., Sha Khemgar Valchand and Co., Surajrai, Mohnie P and G.

2362-23—Thakoredas and D Laxman Dayabhai Contractor Ambabai and another Dikshit M and Co N C Dalal and Co

S C Ct 1039-1461-23—Malvi M R and Co Dhanji Devsey and Co Janoo Husein Edgelow G W and Co

2313-23—Mulla and M Framroz Pestonji Centinwalla, Dulabhram Duyaram and others Little and Co Ferreira and V

2325-23—Shah and C Kasturchand Panachand Harivallabh Bechardas Malvi M R and Co.

2332-23—Shah and Co Caitano DeMello The Meridian electric Engineering Co and others Craigie B and C Ferreira and V.

2493-23—Purnanand Cl and J Maneckbhai Champsey Doosa and others Madhavji and Co

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 40.

REFERENCES.

L A R 30-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Sir Dorab J Tata and ors, Wadia G and Co.

L A R 29-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Ambaji Gangaram and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Little and Co.

L A R 16-23—Do. Do. Noor Mahomed Haji Allarakhia, Daphtary F and D.

L A R 48-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Jancoovorbai.

L A R 10-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Mrs Annie Ferreira and ors.

L A R 46-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v The Trustees of Jehangir Nusserwanji Wadia Charitable Dispensary at Mahim.

L A R 4-24—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Mariambai.

LONG CAUSES.

4324-24—Mehta L and Co, Messrs. Mehta L and Co, Framroze Hormusji Ghadially and others, Wadia G and Co, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co.

1470-24—Patell and E, The Great Western Electrical Engineering and T Co v Chotalal Mulchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4307-24—Nanu H and Co, Narayandas Venkatidas v Popatlal Mulchand and Co, Dastur and Co.

3339-24—Vachha and Co, Pherojshah Nusserwanji Mehta v The Prospectus Mills Ltd and anr, Payne and Co.

2981-24—Mehta L and Co., L. Gordhandas and Co., W J Burrows, Mulla and M.

3545-24—Edgelow G W and Co., The Bharat Spg. and Wf. Co. Ltd., Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi, Crawford B and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

25-2[illegible]—Kanga and Co., Ramsukhdas Gordhandas v Haribux, Nandlal, Merwanji K and Co.

4547-21—N C Dalal and Co, Kacharebhai Maganlal v Thakordas Maganlal, Khandwalla and Chh.

In Re Ind Arb Act—Judah and S, Re Lalji Lakhdir v Umersey Hansraj and ors, Motichand and D.

In Re Ind Arb Act, Wadia G and Co, Re Laxmibai v Bhat Naranji Mulji, Mehta L and Co.

O S 3328-23—Kanadia and Co Damji Shivji and anr v Khimji Shamji and ors, Daphtary F and D, Unwalla P and R.

3350-19—Mulla and M, Goculdas Dossa and Co., Madhavdas Morarji, Daphtary F and D.

In Re Ind. Co.'s Act.—Bhaishanker K and G, Re Simpson Firth and Co. Ltd., v Rustomji F Kerawalla, Dallas and Co., Little and Co

In Re. Ind. Co.'s Act.—Shroff and L, The Phoenix Taxi and T. Service Ltd., N H Moos, Mulla and M.,

FOR FRAMING AND TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

592-24—Sabnis G and S. Balkrishna Pandurang Samant Parulker v Mahadeo Yeshwant Khanolker and ors, Dabholker and J.

2788-24—Bhaishanker K and G Rustomji Framji Kerawalla Vallabhdas Goculdas Dossa and others Amarchand and M.

LONG CAUSES

99-24—Ferreira and V, Revram Agaram v Bhageth Balseth and anr, Rustomji and G.

1795-23—Little and Co, Gordhandas Vallabhdas, Dwarkanath Vaman and others, Dabholker and J

3824-24—Payne and Co, Damoder Haridas and Co v M Bhagwandas, Motichand and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

329-25—Captain and V Mahomed Ismail Mahomed Yusuf Toongekar and others Jafferbhai Karimbhai Jani. ...

FOR CONSENT DECREETAL ORDER OF REFERENCE.

1705-24—Patell and E Meherji Ruttonji Adenwalla Abdulali Jivaji Patni Payne and Co.

456-21—Crawford B and C George Thomas Mawson Marshland Price and Co Ltd Little and C.

S C Ct 20 C 337-23—N C Dalal and Co Jamsedji Dinshaw, Chimanlal Chaganlal and another Amarchand and M.

SHORT CAUSES.

4211-24—Divekar and B Gamnaji Nathji and Co Mulji Karsondas and others Dallas and Co.

4212-24—Divekar and B Gamnaji Nathji and Mulji Karsondas and others Manekchand Gulabenand and Co Dallas and Co.

FOR TRIAL ISSUE

2741-24—Ardeshir H D and Co Nanalal Bhukhandas Marfatia Bai Muni Unwalla P and P.

LONG CAUSES.

2891-23—Merwanji K and Co, Ved and Sopher v Babulal Bhogilal and Co, and another, Shah and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

FO

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 12.

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 674
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 729
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 714
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 114
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 109
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154¼
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 207¼
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 281
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.77-5/16
London—Paris Frcs. 92.45
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.50
London—Rome Liras 117.00
London—Berlin Marks——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Exchange Market was steady but quiet.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 12.

Bank's selling T T Ready 15/16
Bank's buying T T Ready 1/6
Bank's selling T T March 29/32
Bank's buying T T March 31/32
Bank's selling T T April 7/8
Bank's buying T T April 15/16
Bank's selling T T May 27/32
Bank's buying T T May 29/32
Bank's selling T T June 13/16
Bank's buying T T June 7/8
Bank's selling T T July 25/32
Bank's buying T T July 7/8

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 12.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 9/32
Frs. Demand.	674
American Dollars	281
Hongkong Dollars	154 1/2
Shanghai	207 1/2
Japan	114 1/2
Singapore	158

Market Steady.

London, Mar. 11.

Tele. Transfers quiet 1/6
Bar Gold quiet £4.6.8
Bar Silver Spot steady 32 1/8

London, March 11.

Rentes 3 per cent	47 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot)	32 1/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence	31 7/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady closed quietly.

Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
Interest 7 days market loans	3 3/4

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th instant.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CESTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, March 11.

Stockholm	17.70
Christiania	31.20
Amsterdam	11.95
Switzerland	24.79
Belgium yesterday's	94.78
Athens yesterday's	317.50

New York, March 11.

Demand Bills	47712

London, March 11.

Exchange on London in:—

Paris	92.40
Germany	20.052,000
Italy	116.50

STOCKS, ETC.

London, March 11.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 3/4 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent 91 1/4 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/8 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £77 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 57 — 1/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 68 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 57 3/4 unchanged.

DISCOUNTS.

London, March 11.

Discount:—

Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 1/2
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 7/8
Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	5 3/8
Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent	17 3/4

BULLION.

Bombay, March 12.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/12/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/12/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/15/0
Bar silver ready Rs. 73/1/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/15/6
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/1/0

London, March 10.

Bar gold ready s. 86-8
Silver ready d. 32-2
Silver forward d. 31.14

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. India bought to cover sales. China was a less keen sellers. Market likely to move within narrow limit.
Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/13/0
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/14/0

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 12.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/5
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98/2
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102/12
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/13
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/4
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/14
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.
TONE OF MARKET—
The Market was fairly steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 12.

3 Months 4⅛ per cent.
6 Months 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 6½ per cent.
1 Month 6½ per cent.
3 Months 6¾ per cent.
6 Months 6¾ per cent.

TONE OF MONEY MARKET—Firm.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

SHARES.

Bombay, March 12.

The Market opened quiet but closed steadier owing to speculative Manipulation. As reported to-day, the Government of India will not make reduction in the Cotton Excise Duty. The closing rates are as below:—

BANKS.

The Imperial Bank 1397/8, India Bank 72, Central 23/12xd., Eastern 85.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed. Advance 440, Alliance 85, Bombay Cotton 537/8, Bombay Dyeing 1030, Century 520, Central India 541/4, Colaba Land 157/8, Coorla 160, Crescent 258/12, Currim 470, David 490, Dawn 705, Edward Sassoon 172/8, E. D. Sassoon 1/7, Fazulbhoy 1012/8, Finlay 850, Globe 50/10, Gokak 118/12, Indian Bleaching 230, Indore Malwa 392/8, Jamshed Mfg. 125, Kasturchand 165, Khatau 120, Kilachand 6/4, Kohinoor 1250, Luxmi Cotton 4750, Madhavrao Scindia 60, Madhowji 395, Mathuradas 257/8, Maneckji Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 192/8, New Great 430, New City 300, Pabani 357/8, Pearls 593/12, Phoenix 540, Simplex 228/12, Standard 1590, Swan 1200, Swadeshi 645, Tata Mill 217/8, Vishnu Cotton 1800.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 495, Alcock 217/8, B. Burma 352/8, B. Burma N.I. 92/8, British Burma Petrol 4/15, B. Tramway 106/4, Bombay Steam 89/6, Bundi Cement 10/8, Katni Ordinary 51/4, Katni Deferred 150, New India Insur. 14, Shivrajpur 54/8, Tata Iron Ordinary 22, Tata Iron Deferred 74/4, Tata Hydro 1032/8, Tata Power Ordinary 200, Tata Power Preference 310n., Scindia Steam 6/12.

SHARES.

London, Mar. 11.

Hongkong Bank £138
Chartered Bank £21 1/2
National Bank £47 1/4
P. & O. Bank £11 1/2
Eastern Bank £6 1/2

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 12

Apollo Mill	17-8	Morarji Gooculdas	2800
Elphinstone	33-6	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	10	Laxmi Cotton	4770
Alliance Cotton	80	Vishnoo Cotton	1800
Indian Dy.& Blg	23-8	Western India	560
Indian Mfg.	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	7
E. D. Sassoon	1-6-3	Sassoon Silk	557-8
Indian Woln Mill	14	Sassoon Cotton	43-12
Currimbhoy Mill	490	Sholapur	1050
Kilachand	6-4	Standard Mill	1500
Koorla Mill	160	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	163	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	200
Khatau Mill	122-8	Punjab Cement	2-4
Gold Mohur	32	Bombay Flour	liq.
Jamshed Mill	130	Union Flour	32-8
Jivraj Baloo	600	Oriental Life	475
Dawn Mill	700	Emperor	420
New City	295	New India	14-4
Planet	31-4	Jupiter Ins.	6-2
Premier	87-8	Great India	10
Presidency	70	Scindia Steam	6-12
Bradbury Mills	500	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Bombay Indstl.	25	Port Canning	645
Birla	18-8	B'bay Telephone	29-8
Madhavji	180	„ Uganda	57
Madhaorao Scindia	68	„ Burma New	92-8
Manockji Petit	2650	Br. Burma Petrol	4-11
		Tata Oil	12

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, March 12.

Yesterday Reuter reported 6 to 10 points up in New York futures. The market advanced on short covering. To-day a drop of 9 to 21 points has been reported. The decline was due to heavy long liquidation. Liverpool was reported yesterday 1 point up to 8 points down, whilst to-day it is reported 10 to 13 points lower. The market declined on some straddle selling. The National Ginners Association estimate American mills consumption as 540,000 bales for the month of February.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 11th instant as under:—

"Heavy speculative selling causing temporary easiness. Think that underlying conditions warrant higher prices for new crop."

Messrs. Bruel and Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 10th instant (5-40 p.m.) as under:—

"Rather less demand from trade but market nervous on continued drought in Texas. We do not think much decline is likely but would recommend profit-taking round 14d. for October."

American markets:—The recent sharp rise in America seems to have checked the demand and prices from that side report to-day a slight setback. Absence of rain causes anxiety and the prospects for the new American crop must naturally be unsatisfactory should the draught there still continue.

Local markets:—The undertone of our market remains fairly steady and the immediate future is likely to depend principally upon the weather conditions in America, and should prospects there not improve, any serious decline in prices seems improbable."

Owing to a moderate decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 481¼ i.e., Rs. 2¼ lower than Tuesday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening jobbers were moderate sellers and the market declined to Rs. 481. At about this level prominent Shroffs and one Japanese firm were buyers which caused the values to advanced to Rs. 483¾ and the market closed at Rs. 483. Whilst Broach July/August opened at Rs. 492 and improved to Rs. 494½ on Commission Houses and general buying and closed at Rs. 493.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 468½ and closed steady at Rs. 471 on buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs. F.G. Bengal March, May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 434, Rs. 434 and 442 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 482 for Broach April/May and closed steady at Rs. 481½.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, March 12.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	481 1/2
„ „ „	July-Aug.	491 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	March	433 1/2
„ „ „	May	432 1/2
„ „ „	July	437
Fine Oomra	March	472

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 12.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	460	450	435
M. G. Oomra No. 3	490	480	468
M. G. Broach	515	508	494
M. G. Khandesh	478	468	453

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 12.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	483
„ „ „	July/August	493
Fully Good Bengal	March	433
„ „ „	May	433
Fine Oomra	March	470
Good Southerns	May/June	500

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Mar. 11.

Futures at New York.		
March	25.53	—.18
May	25.78	—.21
July	26.05	—.20
October	25.50	—.09

Liverpool, Mar. 11.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.		
March	13.88	—.10
May	13.95	—.10
July	13.98	—.10
October	13.65	—.13

COTTON FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:

Liverpool, Mar. 12.

Mar.	13.88 Unchgd.
May.	13.93—.02
July	13.93—.02
Aug.	13.86 Unchgd.
Oct.	13.66+.01
Jan.	13.59+.01

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 11.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

March	14.03	+.05
April	13.96	+.09
May	14.10	+.05
July	14.13	+.05
October	13.81	+.03

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Mar. 11.

March	35.45	+.45
May	33.75	+.45
July	31.75	+.45
November	25.05	+.05
May	33.95	+.25
July	31.90	+.01
Nov.	25.10	Unchgd.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 11.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Liverpool.	Uplands G. O. C.	
March	13.88	—.10
April	13.87	—.10
May	13.95	—.10
June	13.94	—.10
July	13.98	—.10
August	13.86	—.11
September	13.79	—.12
October	13.65	—.13
November	13.56	—.13
December	13.54	—.13
January	13.49	—.13
February	13.44	—.13
March	13.40	—.13

Tone:—Quiet.

Liverpool, Mar. 11.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8,000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 200 Bales.
Mid. American Spot:—Universal standard 14.31 good inquiry.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 37.25
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	25.53
May	25.82
July	26.06

New York Noon Call

March	25.45
May	25.70
July	25.95

New Orleans 10 a.m.

March	25.86
May	26.15

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 12.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..
„ Fine	M.G.	.. 445/50	..
„ F.G.	M.G.	425/30	.. ..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G.	.. 445	..
„ F.G.	M.G.	425/30	.. ..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	500/20	.. ..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M.G.	450/60	475/85 ..
Nagpur		450/60	475/85 ..
Yeotmal Fine	M.G.	445	465/75 ..
Pulgaon „	„	455/50	475/80 ..
Dhamangaon „	„	440/5	465/75 ..
Amraoti „	„	435/45	465/75 ..
Khamgaon-Akola „	„	440/45	465/70 ..
Mulkapur „	„	415/20	450/55 ..
Khandesh „	„	410/20	445 ..
„ F.G.	M.G.	..	.. ..
Broach Fine	M.G.	..	500/10 March
„ Fully Good	„	..	.. +23/25
Muthia Fine	„	..	.. +13/14
„ F.G.	M.G.	425/30	.. ..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	.. ..
Coompta	M.G.	..	.. ..
Westerns	„	475/95	.. ..
„	H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj	M.G.	510/15	.. ..
Cambodia	„	545/60	.. ..

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 11.

March	35.30	+.30
April	34.45	+.40
May	33.70	+.40
June	32.65	+.45
July	31.75	+.45
August	30.90	+.25
September	29.65	+.40
October	28.40	+.55
November	25.15	+.15
December	24.60	+.15
January	24.15	+.15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 11.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 29,000
Day's Exports to Continent 1,000
Futures at New York:—

March	25.53	—.18
May	25.78	—.21
July	26.05	—.20
October	25.50	—.09

Spot Cotton at New York 25.90 —.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 25.80 —.10

Futures at New Orleans:—

May	25.80	—.24
July	26.07	—.25

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 21 5/8
Demand Bills 47712
Silver:—Foreign mined 68 1/8

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool Mar. 11.

Scinde Good	11.30
Scinde Fully Good	11.70
Scinde Fine	12.20
Bengal Good	11.40
Bengal Fully Good	11.80
Bengal Fine	12.20
Oomra Good	11.95
Oomra Fully Good	12.35
Oomra Fine	12.75
Broach Good	12.15
Broach Fully Good	12.55
Broach Fine	1295

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 12.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11th March, 1925.

Cotton	32219	Bales
Wheat	3474	Cwts.
Linseed	30743	„
Rape, etc.	2524	„
Gingelly seed	4158	„
Poppyseed	Nil	„
Groundnuts	3828	„
Castorseed	12700	„
Rice	3261	„
Myrabollams	1743	„
Cottonseed	11521	„
Mowraseed	Nil	„
Gram	1474	„
Jowar	815	„
Masur	Nil	„
Barley	Nil	„
Bajri	2684	„
Coal	923	Tons.

WHEAT.

London, Mar. 11.

Barletta Russe 63 1/2 lbs. Mar/Apl. sellers 69/9
Rozario Santa Fe 64 lbs. Mar/Apl. sellers 70/3
Tone:—Dull and easier.
Australian Mar/Apl. sellers 68/6
Choice White Karachi Feb/Mar. sellers 65/6
Soft Red Karachi Feb/Mar. sellers 64/6
Tone:—Dull and easier.
Club No 2 Calcutta A/M. nominal 66

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, March 12.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	67 0 0	10 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	66 0 0	9 15 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	69 0 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 14 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 2 0	12 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 12 0	14 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 8 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	69 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	66 0 0	13 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	63 0 0	13 4 0
Teelseed, Black	60 0 0	12 8 0
Poppyseed, White	13 12 0	14 8 0
Groundnuts	63 0 0	12 14 0
Mowraseed	9 6 0	9 12 0
Barley	46 0 0	6 14 0
Castroseed	66 0 0	13 4 0
Cotton Seed Ready Delivery	.. ..	....
Jira	15 0 0	....

Forward,	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	8 13 0
Linseed, May	14 1 0

LINSEED.

London, March 11.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
April/May sellers £24
Linseed Tone:—Quiet, easier.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
March/April sellers 48/6
May/August buyers 48 5/8

London, Mar. 11.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £22 1/8 M/A. resellers—22 1/8 A/M. paid poor demand.
Cottonseed Bombay £10 M/A. near value inactive.
Castorseed Bombay £23 1/8 April 3 per cent. venice paid—slow.
Ferozepore Rapeseed Real Bold £20 3/8 quote afloat.
Toria Rapeseed M/A. sellers £21.
Toria Rapeseed March paid £21.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Mar. 11.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jun/July sellers 17/9
Jul/Sept. sellers 17/3
Oct/Dec. sellers 17/1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
Jul/Sept. sellers 17/5 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
Jul/Sept. sellers 17/6 1/4

10th Cuban Sugar March sellers 15

METALS.

London, March 11.

	£
English best Selected Copper	67
Standard Copper G.M.B.	63 5/8
Copper Brazier's	83
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter nominal	30 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	16 1/4
Tin Block	245 1/2

BRASS.

Bombay, March 12.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	60 0 0
Do	1	60 0 0
Do	1 1/4	60 0 0
Do	1 1/2	60 0 0
Do	1 3/4	60 0 0
Do	2	60 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, March 12.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3-4	66 0 0
Copper	1	66 0 0
Copper	1 1-4	66 8 0
Copper, American	1 1-2	67 0 0
Copper	1 3-4	69 0 0
Copper	2	69 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		39 4 0
Pat Klai		66 0 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1		57 8 0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		57 8 0
German Copper 1 1-2		66 8 0
„ „ to 1 3-4 to 2		68 0 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1		66 4 0
„ „ 1 1-4		67 0 0

RUBBER.

London, Mar. 11.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Apl/May sellers 17 1/2
Tone:—Firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Mar. 19 5/8
Tone:—Firm.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 13 to 13/6

BARLEY.

London, Mar. 11.

Karachi Barley nominal not quoted.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Mar. 11.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 46/3
Minest Australian Mutton Tallow 51
General Tone of Tallow Auction firmer (Mutton no request).

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Mar. 10.

No applications were received for Bills and Deferred Telegraphic Transfers, Immediate Telegraphic Transfers.
On Calcutta Rs. 4,00,000 at 1/6 Tenders for Immediate Telegraphic Transfers at 1/6 were accepted in full.
The highest tender for Immediate Telegraphic Transfers was 1/6.
Total amount sold Rs. 4,00,000.
The amount to be offered for Tenders next week is Rs. 1,00,00,000.

London, Mar. 11.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine Afloat to Hull near at 22-8-98 distant at £22 1/4. In Rapseed Toria for March shipment to Hamburg at £21 and in Castorseed for April shipment to Venice 3 per cent at £ 23 1/8.

GOLD.

The moderate arrivals of Gold were chiefly absorbed on trade account. India bought small amounts for shipment from Durban.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 12.

		per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No.	14 1-2	0 14 0
Kilachand	No.	20 1-2	0 15 6
Currimbhai	No.	12 1-2	0 13 9
Elphinstone	No.	12 1-2	0 13 6
David	No.	10 1-2	0 12 9
Shapurji	No.	10 1-2	0 12 3
Trikamdas	No.	10 1-2	0 12 6
Sattara	No.	10 1-4	0 12 6
Shapurji	No.	6 1-2	0 11 6
Light-house	No.	6 1-2	0 11 3
Japan	No.	40—1	1 6 0
„	No.	42—2	1 7 9
„	No.	20	1 0 9
„	No.	32	0 5 6

RAW COTTON FOR RUSSIA.

LONDON, Mar. 11.

In the Commons replying to questions Mr. Samuel said that raw cotton exported from Britain to Russia during the last year amounted to 459,000 centals valued at 4,000,000 compared with 99,000 centals valued at £731,000 in 1923.—Reuter.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, March 12.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance	445	..	440
Bombay Cotton	537-8	..	537-8
Bombay Dyeing	965-92-8	1015-25	1026-4
Century	385-97-8	500-15	517-8
Nagpur	532-8-40	535-42-8	542-8
Colaba	156-4	155-56-4	157-8
Crescent	257-8	262-8	258-12
Indore	390	393-12	392-8
Kohinoor	1250	..	1250
New Great	417-8-27-8	422-8-27-8	431-4
Pearl	580-87-8	592-8	592-12
Phoenix	540	..	540
Bharucha	115	..	115
Simplex	221-4-27-8	222-8-27-8	227-8
Swan	1200	..	1200
Swadeshi	627-8	645	650
Pabni	357-8	..	357-8
Fazal	965-90	1000-5	1012-8
Mathuradas	257-8	..	257-8
Tata Mill	227-8	..	217-8
Globe	51-4	..	50-10
Mysore	125	..	125
Madhavji	377-8-90	390	395
Finlay	850	..	850
Gokak	121-4	..	118-12
Edward Sassoon	172-8	..	172-8
Meyer Sassoon	122-8	..	122-8
Hydran	1022-8-10-20	1002-8-10	1036-4
Bombay Burma Old	350	..	352-8
Bombay Elec. Tram	104-6	105	105-10
Bombay Steamer Ordy	90	..	89-6
Bundi Cement	10-12	..	10-8
Central E. Mining	33	..	34
Indian Cement	45	..	50
Tata Steel Ordy.	22	22	22-4
Tata Steel Defd.	67-8-71-4	73-12	73-12

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

S.S. "Narkunda" with English mails of Feb. 26 due at 2 a.m.

SATURDAY, March 14.

S. S. "Caledonia" leaves at 1 p.m.

Final of the Bombay Spring Meeting. ("The Good-Bye Plate.")

SUNDAY, March 15.

Ladies' meeting to support Dr. Gour's Age of Consent Bill, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 4 p.m., Lady Jehangir to preside.

WEDNESDAY, March 18.

Opening ceremony of New School Building, of H. H. Aga Khan's Ismailli Board, by Governor, Sandhurst Road, near Dongri.

FRIDAY, March 20.

Laying of foundation stone of "Prince of Wales Wards," G. T. Hospital, by H. E. Governor, 6 p.m.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbalpur)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp.	9 0	21 30
Madras East Passenger	21 40	8 30

LATE SIR G. K. PAREKH.

A General Meeting of the members of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held to-day (Friday) at 7-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to give expression to its sense of sorrow at the death of Sir Gokuldas K. Parekh, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, has kindly consented to preside.

FREE EYE TREATMENT TO POOR.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Madanpura Settlement, Dr. S. R. Machave of the Blind Relief Association, treated 29 patients in January and 60 in February, 1925, 13 of the latter number having been old patients. The Doctor's visiting hours at the Settlement are 2 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Fridays and Sundays.

BHULESHWAR DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations for sixteen vacancies are invited to represent this ward on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The applications should reach the Committee's office (432 Bhuleshwar Library, opp. Khatarkhana) on or before 5 p.m. of Monday, 16th instant. If there are more applications than required an election will take place on Thursday, the 19th instant between hours 2 and 6 p.m. at the Rashtriya Shala Ashok Building, Princess Street.

SOUTH INDIAN MUSICAL CONCERT.

A musical performance (vocal with accompaniments) by Sangeetha Vidwan Musiri Subramania Iyer, the well-known musician and the winner of a gold medal at the recent Oriental Musical Conference, Madras, will be held on Sunday next, at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall (Society for the Protection of Children in Western India), Matunga, G.I.P., at 4 p.m. (S.T.). All are cordially requested to attend.

THE GUJARAT MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the above Mandal, a social gathering of members and sympathisers will be held in the Arya Samaj Mandir, near Girgaum Police Station, on Sunday, 15th inst. at 8-15 a.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Keshavprasad C. Desai will speak on "The Provincial University". Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya, Bar-at-Law has kindly consented to preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

SHIVAJI BIRTH-DAY AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Dadar Utsav Mandal, the annual celebration of the Shri Shivaji Birth-day ceremony will take place today (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. on the ground near the new Dadar Over-bridge, west wing of Lady Jamshetji Road, when Athletic Sports by the Samarth Seva Dal will be shown and the lectures will be delivered by Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Dr. Savarkar and others. All are cordially invited to attend.

SHREE SHIVAJI JAYANTI MAHOTSAVA.

Under the auspices of the Lokamanya Seva Sangh, Ville Parle, Sjt. K. P. Khadilkar will deliver a lecture on "The Life of Shree Chhatrapati Shivaji" to-day (Friday) at 10 p.m. in the Tilak Mandir, Ville Parle.

The lecture will be preceded by an impressive procession starting from the Tilak Mandir at 9 p.m. with Chhatrapati's photograph in a palanquine and going round the village and returning to Tilak Mandir at 10 p.m.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 11th March 1925, to 6 a.m. of 12th March, 1925:—

Disease	Attacks	Deaths.
Small-pox	13*	nil
Cholera	nil	nil
Plague	2	1
Influenza	nil	nil

*Including 1 imported from Calcutta.
Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 90
Total mortality this day last year 95

SIR ROBERT HOLLAND IN BOMBAY.

Sir Robert E. Holland, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., who was the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Merwar and who has been appointed member of the India Council arrived in Bombay on Thursday morning by the Gujarat Mail. He was received at the Station by his numerous friends in the City. Among those present at the Grant Road Station were the representatives of the Maharao of Sirohi, Mr. Gulabchand Devchand, President, the Jain Association of India and other members of the Jain Community. He was profusely garlanded by several Marwari merchants of Ajmer, Jaipur and other places in Rajputana. He then drove to the Government House. He is sailing for England by S.S. "Caledonia" to take charge of his office.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from London of the 5th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 11th instant and left there a 1-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Dongola" with the Mails from Bombay of 7th instant arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 12th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" carrying Bombay Mails of 7th instant ex S.S. "Dongola" left Aden at 10 a.m. on the 12th instant.

The B. I. S.S. "Dumana" which left London on the 27th ultimo arrived Port Said on the morning of the 11th instant and left there the same afternoon.

CEMENT CONTRACTS BY DEVELOPMENT DEPT.

"ENCROACHMENT ON CORPORATIONS RIGHTS.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding when the first business taken by the House was the election of the representatives of the Corporation on the Improvement Trust Board, the Standing Committee and the Bombay Port Trust. The members of the House had mustered strong to return their representatives on the different bodies. There were five candidates for the three seats on the Improvement Trust Board made vacant by the expiry of the term of office of the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji and Mr. N. M. Dumasia. The six seats on the Standing Committee were contested by eleven candidates while there were five candidates in the running for the two seats on the Bombay Port Trust Board. All these elections were by ballot and were open for an hour after which the elections were made known.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia, the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna and Dr. K. E. Dadachanji were returned to the Improvement Trust Board. Dr. M. C. Javle and Dr. S. S. Batliwalla were recommended for Government nomination to the Improvement Trust Board.

The elections for the Standing Committee resulted in the appointment of Dr. P. H. Meisheri, Mr. J. H. Mehta, Mr. V. A. Dalholkar, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. P. J. Marzban and Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla.

The results of the election to the Bombay Port Trust will be announced on Monday.

CEMENT CONTRACT.

The next item considered by the Corporation was the question of cement contract which had been entered into with various cement companies by the Director of the Development Department on behalf of the Corporation.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved that the Municipal Commissioner's letter on the subject be recorded. Mr. Meyer Nissim seconded the proposition.

The Commissioner in his letter on the subject stated that the Corporation resolution of March 6, 1922, had accorded him sanction to participate in the contract entered into by the Director of Development for ten years for the supply of cement commencing from September 1, 1922. The Commissioner further stated that the Director of Development had allowed the Dwarka Cement Co., to assign their part of the agreement to the Central Provinces Portland Cement Co., Ltd. and the Commissioner was asked to give his assent to it. That was in August 1924.

The Commissioner requested the Municipal Solicitors on the legality of the assignment, and the Solicitors informed him that the Municipality, under clause 23 of the Principal Agreement, were bound by such assignment and could not object to it. The Commissioner therefore, requested the Standing Committee to approve of the assignment, as it was anticipated that there would be a slight reduction in the cost of cement purchased and reported the matter for information of Standing Committee and the Corporation.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Elections Procedure Committee, to consider the legality and validity of the assignment on behalf of the Corporation by the Director of Development.

AN ENCROACHMENT.

In moving the amendment Mr. Nariman said that it was a very serious matter and he confessed that he was not prepared to meet with the serious matter that evening as it involved a great principle. They were called to accord their sanction to an agreement entered into on behalf of the Corporation by the Director of Development without their previous sanction for approval. If they accepted it, it would be a very serious precedent and meant an encroachment on the rights of the Corporation. The right to enter into contracts lay with the Commissioner or with the Chairman of the Standing Committee but he had never heard of such a thing under the Municipal Act as gave the right to a third party like the Director of Development. Moreover it involved a great financial loss to the Corporation. The Director of Development not satisfied with bringing the Development Department into a bungle had thought fit to drag the Corporation into it. As the agreement, as it stood at present, made them suffer a loss of Rs. 20 or 30 per ton at the present time as the market rate of cement had considerably gone down since the agreement was entered. It was a most foolish thing to enter into a long-term contract for one could see the prospects of an industry for such a length of time. The cement contract was already responsible for a great loss to the Corporation running into lakhs. When one of the companies came to get out of the contract they had a right to absolve themselves of the business. But they did not do anything of the kind. He disputed the right of the Director of Development to enter into the contract on their behalf and moved the amendment as above.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand seconded the amendment.

"IN THE INTERESTS OF SWADESHI CONCERNS."

The Commissioner by way of reply said that he did not mind whether the matter was referred to the Burial Grounds Committee, the Roads Committee or any other Committee. Anyway the Agreement would have to stand. What occurred to Mr. Nariman also occured to him, and he therefore called for counsel's opinion on the matter. Turning to the Agreement itself, the Commissioner said that the Director of Development was influenced by the one idea of helping the companies which were Swadeshi concerns, which the Commissioner thought was a commendable desire, and it was therefore thought proper that the Corporation should also support it. English and German companies were dumping cement into the country at cheaper rates and it was in the interest of Swadeshi concerns that they chose the companies, as they did moreover during the first year or so of the contract the companies game them concession rates, and the rates quoted at the time of entering the contracts was Rs. 20 or 30 under the market rate. He also assured the Corporation that in view of the fact the companies were at present quoting lower rates to their other customers, the Corporation would also get some concession of the lower rates.

REFERRED TO ELECTION PROCEDURE COMMITTEE.

When put to the votes Mr. Nariman's amendment was carried as a substantiative proposition by a large majority.

BAWLA MURDER CASE.

SUSPECTS FURTHER REMANDED.

Once again eight suspects in the Bawla Murder Case were further remanded into jail custody by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday.

Mr. R. B. Smith, Inspector, C.I.D., Bombay in making an application, for remand of the suspects into jail custody for a further period of 13 days said that the police investigations were still incomplete and he hoped the police would be able to complete the same in that time

Mr. S. G. Welinkar, Barrister-at-Law, who appeared for the suspects stated that he had no objection to the remand, but he hoped that this was the last of the remands, after which the Magistrate and the police would see their way to record evidence against the suspects.

Inspector Smith hoped that it would be so, and added: "But I cannot give you any assurance."

His Worship, however, remarked that he was not going to give any further remands unless materials produced before him justified his doing so.

His Worship accordingly ordered the eight suspects to be remanded into jail custody till March 26.

The suspects so remanded were (1) Sirdar A. G. Phanse, (2) Capt. Dighe, (3) P. B. Ponde, (4) Abdul Latif Mayudin, (5) Mumtaz Mahomed, (6) Karamat Khan Nizamat Khan, (7) Akbarshah Mahomed Shah, (8) Bahadurshah Mahomedshah.

It should be recalled that all these suspects were surrendered to the Bombay Police by the Indore authorities. They were all this time in police custody and were transferred from police custody into jail custody on the 6th instant when they were last brought before the Magistrate.

Shafi Ahmed, Vinayak Mulgaonker, Natan Jan and Mahomed Shafi who were further remanded into police custody on the last occasion, are to be placed before the Magistrate, after lunch time for further remand.

Mr. Almeida, made an application that Shafi Ahmed be allowed to sign the warrant of appearance on his behalf. The application was granted.

ANOTHER REMAND.

Inspector Lyon of Bombay C. I. D. placed (1) Vinayek Mulgaoker, (2) Shafi Ahmed, (3) Natanjan and (4) Mohmed Shafi, before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Thursday afternoon in connection with the murder of Mr. Abdul Kader Bawla and applied for a further remand.

On being questioned whether he had any objection to remain in police custody, Shafi Ahmed said he was already in the police custody for the last three months and he did not know what the charge was against him. He appealed the Court to send him to jail custody.

His Worship told him that he would be informed of the charge against him in due time.

The other accused did not object to remain in police custody.

Inspector Lyon in his application said it was necessary to keep Shafi Ahmed and Mohmed Shafi in police custody till the 26th instant and Natanjan and Mulgaoker in police custody till the 19th instant as the investigations in the case were not complete.

His Worship remanded the accused to police custody as prayed for.

MUMTAZ BEGUM.

DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL.

It is understood that Mumtaz Begum and her father who were in Police Hospital all this time, have left the hospital. They are putting up, it is believed, in Girgaum still under police surveillance.

BAND-STAND MOTOR SMASH.

ACCUSED FINED FOR DRIVING ON WRONG SIDE.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. W. MacLaklan was charged with rash and negligent driving. The Magistrate acquitted the accused of the charge against him but convicted him for the infringement of Police Rules and fined him Rs. 20.

It would be re-called that this case was the outcome of a terrible motor smash that occurred on March 1, at about 8-30 p.m. near the Band Stand, in which Mr. M. K. Azad's car and the accused's car figured. After the accident Mr. Azad's car was a total wreck while the radiator, head lamps and mudguards of the accused's car got damaged. Five out of the eight occupants of both the cars were injured, Mr. Sajjad Hyder, who was in Mr. Azad's car being seriously injured and still lying in B. G. Hospital.

It was alleged for the prosecution that the accused's car while taking the curve at the on the Queen's Road was on the wrong side of the road and that he dashed against Mr. Azad's car which was going at 20 or 22 miles an hour, in the direction of Colaba Station.

The Magistrate on evidence found that it was the complainant who was driving at an excessive speed, and therefore acquitted the accused of the charge against him. The Magistrate framed a charged of infringing police regulations in that he was on the wrong side of the road.

BOMBAY MILL OWNERS' DEPUTATION.

A CORRECTION.

In connection with the Deputation which waited on His Excellency the Governor on Tuesday, the 3rd March 1925, Mr. G. I. Patel, M.L.C., in the course of his speech had stated that Ahmedabad Mills had reduced the wages of workmen in 1923 by one-sixth and not one-sixteenth as stated in the report, which appeared in our issue of the 7th inst.

STORY OF THE "CHEQUE."

ALLEGED DEFRAUDING OF MAHARAO OF CUTCH.

Inspector Kavishwar of the Bombay C. I. D. has arrested a Hindu named D. C. Mehta from Ahmedabad in connection with the alleged forgery of Rs. 1,68,000 perpetrated in the accounts of H. H. Maharao of Cutch in the Bank of India. It appears H. H. the Maharao opened the account in the Bank of India on the 1st of May, 1924 with Rs. 3 lacs which was raised to Rs. 6 lacs by the end of that month. On the 31st of May, 1924 H. H. the Maharao left Bombay for Europe with his Private Secretary Mr. D. Mehta and returned on 18th of December 1924. The account was opened in the name of the Private Secretary Mr. Mehta. A day before their departure for England a cheque was presented at the Bank of India covering Rs. 1,68,000 by some unknown person signed "S. D. Mehta". As it was a pay to "self" and bearer cheque it was honoured and the amount, Rs. 1,68,000 was paid within a few minutes. After his return H. H. the Maharao sent the pass books for verification and learnt that the account was short by Rs. 1,68,000. An intimation was sent to the Bank, but the latter, it is said, repudiated all responsibility on the ground that the signature containing the cheque was valid. A complaint was then lodged with the police and Inspector Kavishwar was deputed to investigate the case who sent to Ahmedabad and arrested one D. C. Mehta, a close relative of Mr. S. D. Mehta, the Private Secretary. He has also succeeded in recovering from the accused a sum of Rs. 80,000. Further enquiries are in progress.

A CORRECTION.

BOMBAY, Mar. 12.

Mr. Sloan, Indian Police (retired), who represents the Bank of India in the alleged cheque fraud case states that the account in the Bank stood in the name of Mr. S. D. Mehta, Private Secretary of the Maharao of Cutch and not in the account of the Maharao of Cutch The cheque book was in the possession of Mr. Mehta on the 30th of May 1924 and the cheque from this book was used in drawing on the Bank on this date for an amount of Rs. 1,68,000. Mr. S. D. Mehta sailed with the Maharao of Cutch on the following day, the 31st of May 1924.—A.P.

WORKING NEW FRANCHISE.

BOMBAY'S EFFORTS.

BOMBAY, March 12.

Although, according to the latest published figures, Bombay leads the rest of India in the matter of the Congress Yarn Franchise, it does not look as if the franchise itself works as well as it was expected to do.

Following the lead given by its president, Mahatma Gandhi, the Belgaum Congress amended the Congress Constitution so as to provide for a monthly subscription of 2,000 yards of handspun yarn by its members instead of the old four annas per year.

About a third of the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have been just declared by that body as defaulters in that respect. Among the defaulters are Mr. M. R. Jayakar, leader of the Bombay Swarajya Party, Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla, member of the All-India Congress Khadder Board and Mr. B Motiwalla (No-Changer).

It is not however known if these members have paid their quota to theier respective District or Divisional Congress Committees, if they have, then the list put up by the Provincial Congress Committee will have to be withdrawn.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President of the Committee, having taken to regular spinning is not among the defaulters.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, interviewed by the Associated Press, expressed surprise that his name had been added to the list of defaulters. Mr. Jayakar added that he had already paid three rupees in lieu of yarn for the whole year to the Girgaum Congress Committee which he represented on the Provincial Congress Committee.

Mrs. N. H. Belgaumwala interviewed by the Associated Press on the subject of his having been declared a defaulter by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in respect of the yarn franchise stated that he had not sent his quota of yarn nor did he propose to send three rupees in lieu thereof.—A. P.

Official and Personal.

H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson will lay the foundation stone of the "Prince of Wales wards" at the Goculdas Hospital at 6 p.m. on Friday the 20th inst.

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Iyengar M.L.C. (Coimbatore) proposes to introduce in the Local Legislative Council a bill to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowment Act 1925. His main object is to leave 'Mutts' and exempted temples out of the scope of the Act, provision being made however, authorising Government to make all or some of the sections of the Act applicable to any such mutt or exempted temple with the consent of the Legislative Council.—A.P.

Sir Charles Magniac, Agent, M. and S. M. Railway, who is now appointed Secretary to the Home Board of Directors of the M. and S. M. Railway in England left for England on retirement, after fifteen year' service Mr. A. Biggs, Chief Engineer of the Railway, is appointed in his place as Agent. —A.P.

Mr. G. T. Boag, Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras, has, it is understood, applied to Government to permit the Corporation to tap the Adayar River for supplementing the present water supply of the City of Madras.—A.P.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

SPRING MEETING, 4TH DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE CONSOLATION PLATE—6 Furlongs, 41 yards. Time 5-30 p.m.

Goldgainer 9-4, Solo Bridge 9-2, Whispering 9-1, Whit Week 8-10, Foreman 8-5, Courier 8-2, Danzig 7-11, Belvedere 7-10, Northern Light 7-10, Lucy Lad 7-9.

THE QUEENSBERRY HANDICAP.—1 Mile. Time 6-0 p.m.

Night Watchman 9-7, Murmansk 9-0, Madelina 8-13, Rowardennan 8-11, Bold Danby 8-11, Miss Evans 8-9, Starboard 8-8, Kakinga 8-2, Discobolus 8-1, Pom Pom 8-0, Sauce 7-10, Stormont 7-9.

THE GOODBYE PLATE—1 Mile. Time 4-30 p.m.

Pomme Aena 9-2, Motu Proprio 9-0, Lady Iaita 8-12, Jovial 8-10, Lomo 8-7, Dayspring 8-3, Ulster Lad 7-11, Cronan 7-9, Headstrong 6-12.

THE BRETBY HANDICAP—6 Furlongs, 41 yards. Time 4-0 p.m.

Coryste 9-0, Neap Tide 9-0, Barbary 8-13, Irrigate 8-8, Zara 7-11, Ludo 7-8, Maravedi 7-0.

THE FREE HANDICAP—1 Mile. Time 5 p.m.

Light Jester 10-0, Swithin 10-0, Knight of Clonmel 10-0, Murmansk 9-1, Entailed 8-10, Marrnion 8-9, Footpedal 8-6, Hatchford 8-4, Maryland 8-2, Discobolus 8-2, Pom Pom 8-1, Cronan 6-0, Headstrong 6-0.

THE FINAL PLATE—1¼ Miles. Time 6-30 p.m.

Peach Bitter 9-2, William Tell 9-2, Shahzada 9-1, Dilawar 9-1, Sannayet 8-12, Cardiff 8-12, Mozan 8-11, Silver Thrush 8-10, Bahadorjung 8-10, Cossack 8-6, Summerton 8-5, Kitchener 8-4, Hamiar 8-3, Nassim 8-1, Rex 8-0.

THE FUTURITY PLATE Div. I.—1 Mile. Time 2 p.m.

Yeman 8-13, Argentine 8-9, Maklis Beg 8-7, Diary 8-13, David 8-3, Kubeshan 8-3, Tahsin Beg 8-7, Sarfil 8-3, Hajlan 8-7, Bisam 8-7, Marseilles 8-7, Nashat Beg 13, Ginger 8-3, Ravi 8-3, Kalipha 8-3, Hurchan 8-7, Mossaad 8-7, Esser 8-3, Suba-ul-Khair 8-13, Rifle 8-13.

DIVISION II.—Time 2-30 p.m.

Jadran 8-9, Othello 8-13, Andra Valley 8-13, Victory 8-7, Wild Rose 8-13, Hopeful 8-7, Payood 8-3, Farkud 8-3, Dawood 8-13, Goarjee 8-13, Simmah 8-13, Farhood 8-13, Appu 8-9, Kharaman 8-7, Hardan 8-3, Pride 8-7, Kazar 8-7, Young Jawad 8-7, Roomadee 8-3, Agab 9-3.

DIVISION III.—Time 3-0 p.m.

Ayrimaja 8-7, Sabriz 8-13, Balkees 8-3, Zerboia 8-9, Macdonald 8-13, Hyder Pasha 8-7, Zalan 8-13, Narcissus 8-7, Amood 8-13 Jamil Pasha 8-3, Abbas 8-3, Mibris 8-13, Suffah 8-7 Sicander 8-9, Nipper 8-7, Adonis 8-3, Makhool 8-7, Mussood 8-7, Signal 8-3.

DIVISION IV.—Time 3-30 p.m.

Hashash 8-3, Raboot 8-13, Moofak 8-7, Shakir Hoojaj 8-13, Thulfa 8-13, Major Domo 8-3, Durbar 9-3, Falak 8-3, Policeman 8-3, Selection 8-13, Dilevan 8-7, Shahir 8-7, Gunge 9-3, Iarrinshope 8-7, Watchmaker 8-3, Naddas 8-3, Missfir 8-7, Faisal 8-3, Dolly 8-13.

OOTY RACES,

The prospectus for the ensuing Ootacamund Races commencing on the 2nd May 1925 is very attractive. The value of prizes offered totals Rs. 45,700 in money and Rs. 2000 in cups, including the Governor's Cup and the Madras Cup for horses in the 3rd division, the Terrace Cup for horses in the 4th division, the Ootacamund Cup and the Poona Cup for Arabs and Arab ponies and the Sivaganga Cup for countrybreds. Liberal stakes are provided for all these classes particularly Arabs and should attract large entries. All horses are to be registered with the Secretary, R. C. T. C. or W. I. T. C. for first entries on or before 25th March and for final entries on or before 15th April. R. C. T. C. classification for horses will only be accepted and no Arabs or Arab ponies classified in the First division. W. I. T. C. are eligible to run at this meeting. All communications are to be addressed to Major Hildebrand, Secretary, Ootry Races, who will make every endeavour to stable horses on application which should be made as early as possible. The Racing fixtures are May, 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th and 16th.

OOTY HORSE SHOW

The Ootacamund Horse Show will be held on the 4th May and the usual Race Ball will be held on the 14th May.—A.P.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

A DRAWN GAME.

An exciting draw was the result of the meeting between the Times of India and the G. I. P. "B" team. The Railwaymen were inclined to take things easy in the opening stages although they had slightly the better of the exchanges they found the newspaper defence a tough nut to crack. Midway in the first half Thompson scored for the G.I.P. as the result of an individual effort, but further efforts to increase the score were effectively baulked by Edwards and Wouters who used the long handle to advantage. The Times started the second half in determined fashion and their efforts soon reward when Carey scored the equaliser from a back pass. Both teams now made strenuous efforts to take the lead and Corr put in a lot of good work. Although the play could not be called scientific, keenness and excitement amply made up for shortcomings. Extra time saw the Railway pressing hotly but the newspaper men defence stoutly and kept their goal intact. The replay has been fixed for Tuesday at 4-15.

Times:—Hardy; Wouters and Edwards; Rodricks, Serreira and Lynn; Famalia, Bhattacharjee, Carey, Gonsalves and D'Souza.

G. I. P. "B":—Harper; Hankins and Shea; Gillman Crawley and Gonsalves, Murray, Thompson Mercado, Corr and Fernandes.

Referees:—Messrs. C. D'Souza and Fleming.

TO-NIGHT'S BOXING.

GOOD PROGRAMME AT KING CARNIVAL

So much has been said of the meeting between Kid D'Silva and Nash that it seems scarcely necessary to make further comments. Kid D'Silva is a boxer who figures among the foremost in the world so far as reach is concerned and in conjunction with this he possesses amazing agility and packs a good punch in either hand. To combat these Nash is slow and much inferior in question of reach; his left is negligible and when he does use the right he lets his opponent know beforehand. Taking all these into account one may safely say that D'Silva boxes as usual, Nash will scarcely land a blow and a point's victory for D'Silva is practically a certainty. D'Silva will find it hard to deliver a K.O. as the hardness of Nash's jaw is proverbial.

Ralph Martin has been billed to fight Pat O'Halloran over six rounds and here a close contest should result. O'Halloran has not been doing much scrapping lately while his opponent believes in keeping fit. Martin should win by a narrow margin.

Denzil Martin will appear again and this time his opponent is Boy Best of the Artillery who has a reputation for hard hitting. If Martin has not developed a defence he will not have it all his own way.

M. Powell has been matched against Mudliar and in this the latter should win as he possesses both speed and a fair knowledge of the fistic art.

Ten Jones will meet Bob Stewart who recently won a bout in drastic fashion, and a real slamming match should be the outcome.

G. Dudley and E. Frewin have been wanting to scrap for a long time and are sure to make use of this opportunity to beautify each other as much as possible.

H. Cutler is billed to meet H. Flavell and here the winner is hard to spot as the former may turn out to be a dark horse.

The "Evening News" has appointed the officials who will be:—Referee Lieut. R. Goldrich, R.N.B., Judges, Capt. W. Flander, W. Flight and Mr. E. E. Cockram. Timekeeper G. L. Chard, Esq., and M. C. F. W. Thornback, Esq., Medical Officer, Dr. Nunan. The stakes for the big fight are held by the Editor of the "Evening News" who will also distribute the cups to the contestants. The programme will commence at 9-30 and is expected to terminate at 11-30.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

LONDON, Mar. 11.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Huddersfield 1, West Brownwich I.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section.)

Brighton nil, Bournemouth 1.

NORTHERN SECTION.

Chesterfield 2, Lincoln nil.

Scottish League:—Third Lanrk 1, Airdrieonians 7; Hibernians 4, Rangers 1; Hamilton 2, Kilmarnock 1.

In the Inter-Army triangular Football tournament the British side beat the French side by 3 goals to nil Aldershot.—Reuter.

RUGGER.

LONDON, Mar. 11.

In a Rugby match played to-day at Portsmouth the Services drew with Bristol score being eight points all.

The following is a draw for the semi-finals of the Scottish Cup to be played on 21st March:—

Rangers versus St. Mirren or Celtic at Hampden Park, Glasgow. Hamilton versus Dundee at Tynecastle, Edinburgh.—Reuter.

DAVIS LAWN TENNIS CUP.

NEW YORK, Mar. 11.

With India and Poland challenging for the Davis Lawn Tennis Cup it makes twenty-three entries hitherto equalling last year's record.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle
FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1925.

THE FAILURE OF JAILS.

"I do not think I am exaggerating when I say that the jails may be described as well or ill-managed cattle-farms. They have become hot-beds of vice and degradation. . . . They are rest-houses for rogues and torture-houses for ordinary and simple prisoners which are the majority."—Gandhiji in his "Jail Experiences."

One of the incidental benefits of the Non-cooperation movement, has been that it has opened for the general public the jealously-closed doors of the prison-house through the incarceration of a large number of political leaders and workers. Because of their personal experiences of the tortures of jail life, public attention has been focussed on a vital part of the administrative system which had been comparatively obscure partly because it did not seriously affect the lives of the educated community, and partly because the ordinary convict is too poor and illiterate to approach the springs of public opinion for the exposure of his genuine and numerous grievances against the grim and forbidding establishments where he is shut up for months, for years, for life. Recently there have appeared two documents on the subject of jail administration of which the accounts are so much at variance that it is almost impossible to believe that they describe the same world. The first is the latest report on the Administration of the Jail Deparment in Bombay. The report is of the ordinary type, the annual official apology for the existing system, embodying a mass of colourless figures and tables and statements but ignoring all the evidence and facts which do not suit the red-tape tinge of the bureaucrat's rosy view. The other is Mr. J. P. Bhansali's vivid, illuminating and moving article on "Jail Reform" in the current issue of the "Social Service Quarterly" which casts considerable light on the silent and hidden under-world of society which is completely handed over to the popularly irresponsible bureaucracy of the Home Department.

However, mistrusting our own natural partiality for an account of jail life as depicted by a prisoner himself, we shall, for the present, content ourselves merely with interpreting the bald facts presented by the official report which in itself contains a serious indictment of the existing system. Imprisonment under existing conditions unfits the prisoner for liberty and for civil and industrial life when once he is outside the prison gates. Instead of reforming him, it demoralises him, and instead of protecting society against him, it makes him a more formidable enemy of society than before. The last report of the Inspector General for Prisons of our Presidency gives ample proof to sustain this charge. If a prison-system were really deterrent and reformative, its success would be measured by the number of previous convictions suffered by the prisoners. The report shows that out of a total of 15,566 prisoners admitted during the year, 4,141 had had more than one previous conviction, a ratio of 26.6 per cent. while even of the women convicted 23.1 per cent. had previous convictions. That indicates the failure of the system to wean back convicts from criminal habits and to reclaim them to society so that they may not return again. Nor does the state of jail discipline, betray better effects of the corrective influences of jails. During the year there was an increase both in the number of offences within jails which increased from 19·650 to 22,836 and in the number of punishments inflicted by the Superintendents whose total came to 24,520. For the moment, we do not propose to dilate upon the cruel rigours of jail discipline, as it is called, and the need of bringing it into harmony not only with modern ideas of penology but also with the developing conscience of society. For it is not difficult to conceive what the bare list of punishments means in terms of human agony and torture. Whether we take penal diet, with its adverse effects on the physique of prisoners, or separate, cellular and solitary confinement, with its debilitating effects described by Dickens years ago or fetters or handcuffing behind or to a staple—some of which have doubled in number during the year—the system of discipline is calculated to break a man's spirit, not to reform him. The number of floggings also increased, though in this case the Inspector-General graciously admits that "a number of these were given for insufficient reasons." Lastly by the oft-repeated observations in the report regarding the futility of short-term sentences for juveniles, which "probably spoil them for life" are more eloquent of the low standard of morale in prisons than any criticisms of "faddists" non-cooperators or social "theorists."

Dismissing, therefore sentimental considerations altogether and looking at imprisonment merely from a practical view-point, we must pronounce the prison-system as conducted at present as a failure. But even sentimental considerations are not always irrelevant or dreadful as the bureaucrat with his well-known passion for reason supposes. The Inspector-General in his report attributes the increase in admissions in the Bijapur prison to famine conditions and unemployment. Even if we ignore the damning implication of this statement which shows how convicts have to choose between starvation and theft, and the refusal and neglect of Government to tackle, or even admit the existence of the problem of unemployment, we cannot shut our eyes to the relevancy of this remark in our evaluation of the pathology of crime. It shows the offence of the criminal to be not so much the result of an ingrained immoral instinct as of a mental disease or even of the failure to resist a natural temptation under adverse circumstances. A wise and far-sighted criminal system, therefore, would treat prisoners, not punish them; but instead our criminal system, as Mr. Bernard Shaw has aptly said, is an organised attempt to produce white by two blacks.

CONGENITAL HYPOCRISY.

It is believed in some quarters that Sir Abdur Rahim will in due course be put in place of Sir B. N. Sarma and so consoled, but Indians will not easily get over the insolence of the episode. Many explanations have been offered but none of them contradict the fact that he has been passed over because he was an Indian. A local contemporary thought it possible that Sir Abdur Rahim must have shirked the responsibility himself. The "Pioneer" remarks that Sir John Kerr's appointment is exceptional; true, in the sense that the ruling corporation took exception to an Indian. A Calcutta apologist maintains that Sir John Kerr was once Sir Abdur Rahim's senior in office, but Sir John was about to go on leave; and in the case of Sir William Reid in Assam no Civilian senior to him is imported from another province. There is no parity of treatment, because one is an Indian and the other a European. The "Leader" recognises it and advises Sir Abdur Rahim to resign in protest—a significant suggestion coming as it does from a Moderate source which generally is inclined to appreciate the wisdom of striving against difficulties in office. The "Statesman" which indulges in sentimental generalisation and avoids specific championship of justice, is anxious to inform Indians that no injustice was *meant* and that Sir John Kerr would make an ideal Governor. It is further concerned to prove, none too prematurely, that the European community which counts upon Muslim docility, would not have minded the normal elevation of Sir Abdur Rahim to office. Indeed it writes:—

> On behalf of the European community of Calcutta we think it may be said at once that if this exceptional course has been taken with some idea of meeting its wishes, there is no justification for such a belief. Political leaders of the European community in Calcutta are certainly amongst the staunchest defenders in India of European interests, but they do not like privilege at the expense of an Indian loyalist.

Sir Abdur Rahim is classed as an Indian loyalist, and if European non-officials were tolerant, the reproach of discrimination must fall upon the Civil Service, so they say. We ourselves suspect that the "Statesman's" genorosity to the Indian loyalist is an easy afterthought because at the turn of the prior dilemma, it did not sound the voice of statesmanship and reason—and assist the rendering of justice to the loyalist; possibly because the rumour of Sir John Kerr's arrival has already met its sense of "idealism".

While Anglo-Indian pretensions about the reward of loyalist, have been exposed we see Earl Winterton in Parliament treating an abnormal injustice as a normal commonplace. Colonel Wedgwood taxed the noble lord in the House of Commons on the wrong done to Sir Abdur Rahim, the patient, and it would now seem, insensitive loyalist. Earl Winterton, who is to the Services what the Slave of the Lamp was to Aladdin, explains that "no general practice could be said to exist in respect of the administration of the Act". The idea is that the recent Government of India Act introduced basic alterations in regard to acting Governorships; as a matter of fact the old usages continue intact, and that is why the senior Governor goes to function as the Viceroy—an established practice like the other, now violated in regard to Sir Abdur Rahim because of his Indian extraction. Colonel Wedgwood rightly insisted that the text of the Act did not impung upon the practice of sixty years. We can quote a number of cases in which the Governor of a province temporarily away is succeeded by the vice-President of the Executive Council. It is an automatic custom outraged on this one occasion, and when it is remembered that Sir Abdur Rahim was expected to be on the high seas when the announcemnt was to be made and that premature exposure has accentuated the scandal, the defence of Earl Winterton becomes a sorry piece of chicanery. No precedence, according to the sage Under-Secretary, could be found in what was done in filling ordinary vacancies temporarily, hence he would insult an Indian. Lord Winterton makes a distinction without a difference when he contrasts "the filling of temporary vacancies" with "the selection of substitutes for Governors proceeding on leave." No sensible man will be able to detect any difference in the two ideas. It reminds one of the silly dispute as to whether a zebra was a black horse with white stripes or a white horse with black stripes. Lord Lytton may be content, but Indians have understanding enough to comprehend the realities of the case. Carlyle once described a British Minister as one who had no conscience, who knew he had no conscience and was verra well pleased that it was so. In Lord Winton's defence there is neither legality nor principle; his intelligence is happily of a grade that enables him to know it; and his conscience enables him to be very pleased that it is so. We do not understand why these bootless prevarications are followed when the British Government can very well afford to tell the truth about Indian prejudice and spare India the strain involved in detecting the immension of injustice in hypocrisy; and Lord Lytton wants a stable Ministry and a reform-struck populace on these terms.

Notes of the Day.

Anglo-Indian Concert.

We notice a revival of anti-Indian propaganda abroad. In the United States, the Government of India are spending the taxpayer's money to inculcate that impressive nation with the "truth about India." The same commodity is being busily purveyed in England. Only a week ago, Lord Meston proceeded to Dublin at the instance of the India Office to deliver a series of lectures on India. As Lord Meston is a Curtisian diarchist, the nature of the lecture may be imagined. As the present generation of Irishmen know of the benevolence of British interference, his lordship must be sowing wheat among tares. Again Lord Willingdon has proceeded to Canada to lecture to them about India. None of them go either to South Africa or East Africa to lecture on injustice to Indians; very curious though intelligible. Then there is Sir Robert Horne talking arrant nonsense as an expert on India. He was in India for six weeks and he squared up important business propositions of a dividend-yielding nature in Burma. He has returned to England. Before a Glasgow audience, he bemoaned the "Tragedy of the I.C.S." It would seem a Governor told him that nine of ten I.C.S. men were Indians. We wish it were true, and if there is competition on equal terms the consummation can be accelerated. His Excellency, whoever he be, however, conveyed exclusive information to him over wine and walnut, and he goes about saying in England that the Lee-fed Services are in an attenuated condition. "You scratch my back, I scratch yours"; and apparently on that principle Sir Roberts' business was facilitated in India and he travels in England dilating on tragedies. Talking at Hill Head, he declares that every Britisher, knowing the facts, may go to sleep proud of his benefactions to India. British withdrawal would mean chaos and so he implores Britain not to do it. The mineral deposits of Burma which Sir Robert Horne exploits must be exceedingly rich, and ere long he will talk of India not being Burma, and shout "Burma for the Burmans." We are in for a Charge of the Fraud Brigade.

Secret Diplomacy.

"Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understanding of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view." This was the first of the ill-starred Fourteen Points which President Wilson formulated during the war as the basis of a new international system which should perpetuate peace and assure justice and security to every nation regardless of its material strength. How far the world is from the realisation of this ideal of open diplomacy is brought into relief by the debate which took place on Wednesday on Mr. Trevelyan's resolution in the Commons. Mr. Trevelyan suggested that no internatrional treaty of understanding be concluded without the consent of Parliament. The suggestion was in accordance with the practice which the late Labour Government had decided to follow. The Conservative Government have abandoned the practice which is obviously inconvenient to follow in view of their reversion to the old conditions of secret diplomacy; and a subservient Parliament has endorsed their decision.

Rent Conrol.

The introduction of a Bill in the Commons extending the period of rent control should serve as an effective answer to those in this Presidency who contend that there is no need for the retention of measures passed during war-time. In England and Scotland there is a considerable shortage of housing accommodation and, consequently the need for rent control and the Conservative Party as well as other parties were compelled during the election to pledge themselves to the retention of the control. Mr. Baldwin's Government is now fulfilling the pledge by extending the Rent Act for a further period of two years and a half in England and three years in Scotland. In Bombay the need for protection to tenants is not less imperative. The Bill to be introduced by the Government of Bombay during the present session of the Council hardly affords adequate protection. We trust the meaning of the action taken by the British Government will be not lost upon the Bombay Council and the latter will see that the Government Bill is so radically amended and improved as to give to the tenants the protection they need.

The Seva Sadan.

We have just received the sixteenth annual report of the Seva Sadan, Bombay. The report bears evidence of the quiet and unostentatious manner in which those associated with the Sadan have been carrying out an urgent and great work of social service. That work consists mainly in affording training to poor women so as to make them self-supporting and self-respecting. The illiteracy of Indian womanhood is one of the greatest obstacles to the progress of the country and it was the recognition of this fact which led Mr. Malabari and his friends to establish the Seva Sadan sixteen years ago. During these sixteen years the Sadan has expanded its work in many directions with the result that its normal classes have now developed into a fully-equipped training College for Marathi-speaking women, teaching up to the third year certificate examination with 135 women on the roll and through its Home Classes increasing number of grown-up married or widowed women have been able to obtain the benefit of education. The main feature of the work of the Sadan during the last year was the opening of the Malabari Memorial Hall, erected mainly for accommodating the educational classes. The building has cost nearly a lakh of rupees, of which Rs. 70,000 has been collected and the authorities of the Sadan appeal to the generous public of Bombay to help them in wiping off the debt along with other expenses incurred on account of equipment.

OUR EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

(BY B. F. MADON.)

III*

In the last two articles on the subject I have tried to explain what our real currency problem was, what a standard unit meant and why any tampering with such standard unit would be a fraud. I have further shown that it is no less a fraud if the rupee is appreciated than if it was depreciated. I have also drawn attention to the fact that this cheating the cultivator of the full reward of his toils by the manipulation of the rupee was not justifiable. We shall now consider the stock argument of the apologists of the Government policy that no harm was done to the cultivator as on account of the great rise in commodity prices, the cultivator would be getting as much money for his produce to-day as he used to do and should have no reason to complain.

Producers and Consumers.

The rapid decline in commodities all over the world has knocked the bottom out of this argument. However, even assuming that prices had remained high to-day, would that be any justification of the change? Most certainly not. Let us again remember that the coin is a standard measure and then again consider the case of the grain dealer, vis-a-vis the cultivator. If when taking delivery of the grain, the dealer used a larger 'mapli' to defraud the cultivator and secure more grain for the same money, would it be a valid defence for him to say that the crops were bumper and that the cultivator would still be getting the same amount of money although a larger 'mapli' was used, and that there was no harm done. Would any one accept such defence? No. The dealer would still be considered guilty of fraud. No honest man would admit that the use of a larger "mapli' did not matter, because crops were bumper. If the crop was bumper, it was the luck of the cultivator, and no one would agree that the dealer had any right to make a fraudulent use of the 'mapli' to deprive the cultivator of more money. Similarly if world prices were good and if the cultivator was likely to get more money thereby no one had any right to deprive him of his increased earnings by a manipulation of the 'mapli' of value, viz. the rupee coin. Government defend their action on the ground that they must save the consumer. On the same analogy a man may rob his neighbour, and with much greater justification, if he can show that his own family was starving and he had to do something for them. In short this argument about the producer any how getting the same amount of money is tantamount to saying that there is never any harm done in robbing a wealthy man, because he would still have plenty of money in any event.

And who are these consumers that Government is so anxious to safeguard against a rise of prices? What is their number? Do they form a larger section of the population than the producers, and is it on this account that Government think it justifiable to rob the producer because it would be in the interests of the greatest good of the greatest number? If so, we may challenge them to come forward and show by facts and figures that this consumer was the largest section of the population, and that they thought it right to sacrifice the producer in the interests of this majority of the population.

I am sure even if the consumer was numerically a much larger section of the population than the producer (which can never be the case in an agricultural country like India) no honest man could try to devise methods of robbing the producer in order to help the consumer. However, even if it was moral, even if it was legitimate for Government to manipulate currency on such hollow pretence in order to get 12½ crores additional revenue out of the producer why did they try to do it in a way that would have put many times that amount into the pockets of people, who have not a shadow of claim to it.

Undesirable Taxation.

This method of screwing more money out of the cultivator is taxation in its most undesirable form.

People may be taxed—

(1) with their knowledge and with their consent as in free countries, or
(2) with their knowledge though without their consent as in autocratic governments;

but here the producer is taxed to this enormous extent,

(3) without his knowledge and without his consent and in a way that puts far more money into other people's pockets.

The last form of taxation is as near picking the pockets of the producer as anything can be, and that men of avowedly high principles like those that now rule the country should at all countenance and support this policy shows how fraudulent the system is of which they have been made the dupes.

How little understanding they have of the whole system that they pretend to handle will be clear from the fallacies that they trot forward from time to time as arguments in support of this policy. One of the most astounding of these was the statement made by the Finance Member of the time on the occasion of the introduction of the Coinage Act Amendment Bill on 31st August 1920. He said that our troubles and high prices were due to our being linked to the depreciated currencies of Europe and that the Government was trying to link the rupee to gold. This strange announcement came from one who at that very moment held the old Coinage Act in his hands. That Act linked the rupee to the sovereign, i.e., to gold. The funniest part of it all was that the amendment was directed to linking the rupee to this same sovereign.

This same fallacy has been put forward by the present Finance Member in his

(Continued on page 10.)

*Previous articles appeared on 9th and 10th instant respectively.

OUTCOME OF DELUSIONS.

DREAM OF EXPLOITING INDIA FOR EVER.

"PADGETT" M. P.'S EFFUSION.

LONDON, Mar. 11.

Sir Robert Horne opened a long speech at Hill Head on the problem of India. He declared that the chief thing he had learned there was that he knew nothing about it although he was not so ignorant as he was when he voted for the Reforms. No Britisher, knowing facts, could fail to feel pride in our achievements there. He referred to the elements whose chief desire was to make things so difficult that we should abandon India in an access of weariness. He was convinced that their views were the outcome of delusions. They might as well talk of home rule for Europe as Home Rule for India where the only element which kept the dissident factors together was the British rule withdrawal of which would result in chaos of warring races and creeds. Before venturing further concessions Sir Robert Horne expressed the opinion that we must fully try out the system instituted in 1919 and further changes should only be made in the light of carefully scrutinised experience.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENT AND TREATIES

REVERSION TO SECRET DIPLOMACY.

LONDON, Mar. 11.

In the House of Commons to-day a resolution which Mr. McNeill, declared would mischievously hamper the efficient foreign policy was moved by Mr. Trevelyan, requiring that no international treaty of understanding be concluded without the consent of Parliament. Mr. Trevelyan suggested that we were reverting to old conditions of secret diplomacy and unless Government followed the policy of the Labour Party they would have to transfer the Royal prerogative in connection with treaties to Parliament.

Mr. McNeill confessed that he was not moved by the modification of the Royal prerogative in this matter, but he said that Mr. Trevelyan was setting about the matter in a wrong way. He declared that there were no secret treaties as Mr. MacDonald knew, but the motion would delay many extremely beneficial international arrangements which would have to be placed on the table in Parliament for twenty-one days. He pointed out that nowadays we must obtain consent of the Dominions before entering an international engagement and hence minor matters would have to be three weeks on the tables of every Parliament of the Empire. The House subsequently adopted an amendment stating that the present procedure adequately secures Parliamentary control over foreign affairs.—Reuter.

SINGAPORE BASE.

ASSISTANCE BY DOMINION GOVTS.

LEAFIELD, March 11.

Mr. Amery, Colonial Secretary, was asked in the House of Commons what assistance had been offered by the Dominions Governments towards the Singapore Base. He replied that as regards the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand the position was as follows: Prior to the decision of the late Labour Government in this country to discontinue the development of the Singapore Base the Australia Government had expressed their intention of submitting proposals for substantial contribution. New Zealand had already voted £100,000 as the first contribution. After the late British Government's decision had been announced the Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand Governments decided to take increased measures for their naval defence entailing a considerable increase in expenditure over a period of years. It would be necessary for those governments to take their new naval commitments into account in considering the expenditure which they could agree to take towards the Singapore base in the present circumstances.—B. O. W.

MERCHANDISE MARK ACT.

LONDON, March 11.

The House of Commons passed to-day the first reading of the Bill amending the Merchandise Marks Act which Mr. Hannon, who introduced it, said had been approved by the Board of Trade, Goldsmith's hall and the leading associations of fancy jewellery manufacturers. It defines the meaning that could be attached to such terms as gold-cased, rolled-gold, gold-filled and gold-shell gilt. Similar measures have been adopted by Canada and Australia and the Indian customs authorities have recently adopted these definitions.—Reuter.

KING'S MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE.

LONDON, March 11.

It is now definitely decided that the King and the Queen will start on the Mediterranean cruise next week accompanied by Lord Stanfordham, Capt. Alexander Hardinge, Sir Derek Keppel, Sir Godrey Faussett and Sir Stanley Hewitt.—Reuter.

NEW PRESIDENT OF INDIA SOCIETY

LONDON, March 11.

At the annual meeting of the India Society to-day Lord Ronaldshay was elected President, Lord Carmichael Vice-President and Sir Francis Younghusband as the Chairman of the Executive Committee.—Reuter.

SIR ABDUR RAHIM.

WHY NOT APPOINTED ACTING GOVERNOR?

COL. WEDGWOOD'S QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, March 11.

In the House of Commons to-day Col. Wedgwood asked why Sir Abdur Rahim, Senior Executive Councillor, was not appointed acting Governor of Bengal in view of general practice in such matters.

Lord Winterton replied that no general practice could be said to exist in respect of administration of the Act which had been in operation only for few months. Col. Wedgwood presumably had in mind the provisions relating to the filling of temporary vacancies, but these did not apply to the selection of substitutes for Governors proceeding on leave.

Col. Wedgwood asked whether there was anything in the Act passed last year authorising a change of the practice which had been usual for the last sixty years and whether there was a single precedent for the place of a Governor being taken by anybody not on the spot except the senior Executive Councillor.

Lord Winterton replied that the last year's Act could not have possibly altered the practice that did not exist. The Act gave a statutory authority to a situation which did not prevail before. No precedent could be found in what was done in filling ordinary vacancies temporarily.

Col. Wedgwood asked whether Lord Winterton suggested that the filling of the vacancies in the past never occurred and that there had never been any practice other than the one indicated in the question.

Lord Winterton replied that the practice of filling ordinary vacancies could not be considered analogous to the Act of the last year, because it was the first time in British India that it permitted the Secretary of State and the Governor-General to give Governors leave.

Col. Wedgwood asked: Are you importing into that Act new principle which will be permanent.

Lord Winterton: No.—Reuter.

AIR TRAGEDY IN IRAQ,

MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

LEAFIELD, March 11.

The mystery of the air tragedy in the desert in Iraq has at length been cleared up. On July 24th last year Flight-Lieutenant William Conway Day and Flying Officer Donald Ramsay Stewart were reported missing. Rescue machines same day discovered their aeroplane in a damaged condition, but despite exhaustive search no trace of the missing officers could be found. It was only few days ago that airmen perceiving white objects on the sand of the desert came down and found that they were bleached skeletons of two men. The Air Ministry now announces that the bodies have been definitely identified as those of the missing officers. It is supposed that the officers after making forced landing attempted to seek assistance at Jalibah about twelve miles due north, but lost their way in the attempt.—B. O. W.

LEAGUE COUNCIL.

QUESTION OF GERMANY'S ADMISSION.

GENEVA, March 11.

The question of Germany's admission to the League of Nations was examined at yesterday's private deliberations of the Council of the League which decided to refer the matter to the Assembly meeting in September as the latter was the only competent authority to deal with the question.

The Council of the League has adjourned consideration of the report of the Second Opium Conference, because of a point raised with regard to the States which did not participate in the Conference being invited to sign the convention: for example the question arose as to who should sign on behalf of the Sudan.—Reuter.

DISCUSSION ON OPIUM TRAFFIC

LEAFIELD, March 11.

A public session of the Council of the League of Nations to-day discussed the questions of Opium traffic and loans to the Mandated Territories.—B. O. W.

NEW LEAGUE ASSEMBLY HALL.

LEAFIELD, March 11.

Mr. MacNeill, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs stated in the House of Commons that the estimates for the new Assembly Hall for the League of Nations at Geneva varied from £180,000 to more than £280,000. The Council was now considering the matter. Great Britain would contribute about ten per cent. of the cost.—B. O. W.

STRENGTH OF BRITISH AIR FORCE.

LEAFIELD, March 11.

In the House of Lords the Duke of Sutherland, former Under Secretary of State for Air, asked whether Government were satisfied with the present rate of increase of air force or if Government were relying on a world disarmament conference at a future date to make any further increase unnecessary.

The Marquess of Salisbury said in reply that the programme of the present year 1925/26 would bring the number of our air squadrons to twenty-six in all, the standard that was being aimed at was that the Home defence air force must be of sufficient strength adequately to protect us against air attacks by the strongest air force within a striking distance of this country.—B. O. W.

SIR BASIL BLACKETT OBDURATE.

EXCISE DUTY TO REMAIN.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS' PROTEST.

DEMAND FOR GRANT REJECTED.

DELHI, March 12.

Sir Basil Blackett announced in the Assembly to-day his inability to make any reduction in the Cotton excise Duty. He gave a lengthy explanation.—A. P.

DELHI, March 12.

Discussion was resumed on the demand under 'salt A.' in the Assembly to-day.

Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar's motion for reduction of fifty lakhs was rejected without discussion.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's proposal for a cut of about fifteen lakhs raised a short interesting discussion. Mr. Mehta, Mr. Joshi and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar criticised Government for charging this sum of fifteen lakhs to Revenue instead of to Capital. Mr. Rangaswami pointed out that the Government of India had itself insisted in the case of the Madras Government that Capital expenditure above five lakhs should not be charged to Revenue.

After the Finance Member had spoken, Mr. Jamnadas's motion was rejected by 58 votes to 50.

After some further discussion the demand under salt was passed.

MR. LALBHAI'S MOTION ON COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

The House then proceeded to resume the adjourned discussion on the motion of Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai for the omission of Rs. 77,000 which represents the cost of the collection of the cotton excise duty.

Sir Basil Blackett fully explained the Government's decision.

SIR BASIL'S SPEECH.

In announcing the Government of India's decision regarding the Cotton Excise Duty, Sir Basil Blackett in the course of his speech in the Assembly to-day said:—"The House will remember that on Friday last after spending the whole day in the discussion of a motion to omit from the Customs grant the provision required for the staff which collects the Cotton Excise Duty, we finally postponed further consideration of the motion till to-day in order to give time for the further consideration of the points which had arisen. It emerged clearly from the last Friday's debate that there was complete unanimity in the view that only obstacle to the repeal of the Cotton Excise Duty was the question of funds and almost complete unanimity that the sum earmarked in the Budget for 1925 for the relief of the relief of the provinces must not be encroached upon. It was pointed out on behalf of the Government that the motion before the House is carried and accepted, involved the non-collection of Cotton Excise Duty as from 1st April 1925 and that the loss of revenue could only be made good by reducing the sum set aside for the provinces. It was further pointed out that even if money were really available it ought logically to be devoted to the increasing provincial relief, if in words of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, the priority of provincial claim first second and last is conceded and that the reduction or abolition of the cotton excise duty this year must in any case be at the expense of the provinces. Various suggestions were thrown out in the course of the discussion. Sir Campbell Rhodes urged that the Government should agree to accept the vote of the House on this motion and if it were carried the Government should abolish the duty even if it involved the encroaching on the funds available this year for provincial relief.

All the points (advanced by members) required and have since received careful and prolonged examination and re-examination by Government, who were and are most anxious to give full weight to the views of the House on this very important question and welcomed an opportunity offered by the adjournment. That opportunity has been used by the Government who have given the most careful and sympathetic study to the whole subjected, and I have now explain to the House the conclusions at which they have arrived. A re-examination of the Estimates confirms the Government in their view that there is no legitimate possibility of both maintaining their proposals for provincial relief intact and abolishing the duty. They cannot budget for a deficit and they are convinced that no important cuts can be made if the Budget figures are to remain, as they must, a true estimate of the amount likely to be required for the service of the State in 1925-26. Government are unable for reasons stated on last Friday to recommend any form of taxation since this inevitably means imposing a new tax the proceeds of which will be paid to the mill-owners. They must also rule out at once any idea of encroachment on the sum earmarked for provincial relief.

It is obvious that this latter course is not desired by the house and even if the house were to pass that motion, which I hope it will not, and even if that motion must logically be taken to mean giving priority to the cotton excise duty over provincial contributions, Government feel that they would be failing in their duty if they were to consent to deprive nation-building services of funds they so badly need in order to repeal a tax, the arguments for whose repeal are at the moment preponderatingly political. There remains Mr. Jinnah's suggestion that a beginning might be made this year by some reduction necessarily small, in the duty as an earnest of the Government's good intentions. Our recurrent receipts. Even a reduction of half it is clear that a recurrent loss of revenue ought not to be financed out of nonrecurrent rereceipts even a reduction of half per cent in this duty from 3 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent requires as we estimate about 30 lakhs and would therefore involved a risk when we come to budget for 1926-2" but at first sight the proposal has some obvious attractions. Its adoption would, it is claimed, finally dispose of the suspicion that the Secretary of State or Lancashire or some obstacle other than the lack of funds stands in the way of practical carrying into effect of those pledges which Government have once again declared their intention of honouring in letter and in spirit."

"YIELDING TO POLITICAL TEMPTATION."

Concluding Sir Basil said:—"The Government of India's conclusion therefore is that if they were to recommend a reduction of duty this year, they would be yielding to a political temptation without adequate justification for their action and that the only right course is for them again to recommend to the House and to the country the proposals which they originally put forward after careful consideration in the Budget statement, proposals which in the existing circumstances are in their opinion, those best calculated to serve the interests of India as a whole.

EXASPERATING PUBLIC OPINION.

Mr. Rangachariar regretted that Government did not possess a political sense. If it had taken off even half a per cent duty, he for one would have supported it. The Excise Duty was mischievous and injurious, but Government decision not to do bare justice in respect of the duty coupled with its decision not to allow discussion of the Reforms Enquiry Committee's report this session, showed that Government was deliberately prepared to irritate and exasperate public opinion—that Government was leading up to a conflict. He hoped Government would still realise that it was not following the right time. He had reluctantly come to the conclusion that he must support the motion.

Mr. Ashworth opposed the motion on behalf of the United Provinces Government.

Pandit Motilal Nehru said his case was based on entirely political grounds and he stood for total abolition of the duty and not its reduction by half a per cent. or so. The disgrace must go and he was not aware of mathematical calculations which extracted percentages of disgrace. It was for Government to find out funds for the purpose and if it did not find funds the responsibility for the continuance of the duty must rest solely on Government. He did not in the least suggest that the remission of provincial contributions be interfered with any way.

Sir Charles Innes said they had had so many debates on this unfortunate duty that it was time that they gave up the political issue. The problem to-day was purely economic. He admitted the difficulties facing the mill industry. The case of Bombay was particularly strong and as the Commerce Member he should very much like indeed if the Government of India could help the industry in any other way than the one under discussion in the House. Government he said would do its best to do so. The reduction of half a per cent. in the duty would not help the industry to any extent. Government after examining the case was driven to the conclusion that if the industry was to be helped, it could only be by the abolition of the whole duty and not a small part of it. It would thus be clear that taking off half a per cent would not at all serve any useful purpose from the point of view of the industry.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas said the statement made by Government did not disappoint him. The Commerce Member had asked the House to forget the most uncomfortable aspect of question namely the interest of Lancashire. He asked Government whether there had or had not been any consultation between it and the India Office since the House agreed to an adjournment. How could the House believe that Lancashire had no say in the matter?

Mr. Joshi explained that his opposition during the last discussion was based on the inference about the threat of the mill owners to the workers which he had been assured was wrong. He would therefore support the motion to-day.

Mr. Makhan also supported it.

Eventually, Mr. Kasturbhai's motion was put and carried by 70 votes against 42 Thus the provision of Rs. 77,000 for the establishment for collecting the Excise Duty has been refused.—A. P.

DISCUSSION ON MUDDIMAN REPORT

"GOVT POSTPONING THE EVIL DAY"

PT. MOTILAL'S NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

DELHI, March 12.

After four holidays the Assembly met this morning to continue voting on the demands for grants. The attendance was not very large. Mr. Ramchandra Rao asked whether Government would set aside a day for discussion of the Reforms Enquiry Report this session.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said that after careful consideration, Government had decided not to give special facilities for the discussion of the Report this session as Government had not yet decided on their policy in connection with the report and the discussion would therefore be useless and infructuous. Pressed for further reply the Home Member said that Government would possibly decide the policy in August and allow the discussion during the next session.

Pandit Motilal Nehru immediately gave notice of his intention to move the adjournment of the House to-morrow.—A.P.

DELHI, March 12.

In the Assembly to-day, Mr. Ramchandra Rao asked whether Government would afford adequate facilities for the discussion of the Report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee, before the end of the current session and state the date or dates which Government were prepared to set apart for such a discussion.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replied that Government had very carefully considered whether it would be possible to afford special facilities for discussing the Report of the Reforms Inquiry Committee at an early date. They found, however, that it would be impossible for them to announce their provisional conclusions upon the report during the current session. Government had, therefore, decided not to afford special facilities for discussion during the current session. An opportunity for discussion would, however, be granted during the next session and before Government arrived at their final conclusions.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao thereupon suggested the desirability of calling a Special May Session for the purpose. In view of the fact that H. E. Viceroy was going to England with the object of discussing the outstanding questions including the question of the Reforms, was it not desirable that the Viceroy and the Secretary of State should have before them the view of this House on the important issues raised by the Report?

Sir Alexander Muddiman agreed that before any final orders were passed the views of the House would be before the authorities named, but the Viceroy would not return to India by May.

Mr. Ramchandrao Rao said he did not suggest Viceroy's presence at the time of the discussion. The Viceroy was proceeding to Great Britain with the object of discussing the Reforms and that discussion in London would have already taken place if the House were allowed opportunity to discuss the Report in August or September.

The Home Member observed that Mr Rao was under a misapprehension. He reiterated that no final orders would be passed on the Report until the House had had an opportunity to express its views. It was impossible for Government to discuss the Report adequately unless they were in a position to state their own policy.

Mr .Rao asked when would Government come to provisional conclusion.

The Home Member replied, in the early part of August.

Pundit Motilal asked whether it would be possible to afford facilities for a non-official resolution on the Report during this session.

The Home Member repeated the inability of Government to afford special facilities.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao asked as to what was meant by the 'special facilities."

The Home Member replied that Government considered that they could not give facilities for the reason that they would not be in a position to put their own case before the House. That being so they considered that the discussion must necessarily be of an infructuous and useless character.

Mr. Patel asked whether Government recognized that it meant that the House was being driven to force a discussion by the adjournment of the House.

Mr. S. Chetty suggested that it would be helpful to Government to ascertain the views of the House before arriving at any provisional conclusions.

The Home Member did not think so.

Mr. D. P. Sinha enquired whether by exponing the discussion till September, Government intended to postpone the evil day as far as possible.

The Home Member said he was not aware of the arrival of any evil day. (Laughter).

Pundit Motilal said he would give notice for the adiournment of the House on this question. He did not know whether he could give notice on the floor of the House or he would give it to-morrow. The Home Member stated that rules required written notice five minutes before.

The President:—The Hon'ble Member will send me the written notice of his intention and I shall deal with it after questions to-morrow mornin.—A. P.

MINORITY PLAN "DANGEROUS"

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON Mar. 12.

There is as yet not much comment on the Muddiman Report. The "Daily Telegraph" express the opinion that the Majority Report is quite liberal regarding the question of revision of the existing constitution, but the Minority's recommendations would bring not peace but sword. It is quite certain they would not be granted.

"The Morning Post" gathers both from the constitution and the reports of the Committee that the design is to steal a few marches more on the path of surrender on the pretext that the Majority plan is safe and the only alternative to the Minority's.—Reuter.

HAJ PILGRIMS BILL

PASSED BY COUNCIL OF STATE

MUDDIMAN REPORT DEBATE.

ALLOTMENT OF DAY REFUSED.

DELHI, Mar. 12.

The Council of State reassembled to-day after a week's adjournment. Mr. Ramadass (Swarajist) elected in place of the Rt. Hon. Shrinivasa Sastri and Mr. Pratab Chandra Dutt, I C. S., nominated by the Madras Government in place of the Late Sir Leslie Miller were sworn in.

On the motion of the Commander-in-Chief the Cantonments House Accommodation Act Amendment Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly was passed.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah moved for the consideration of the Haj Pilgrims Bill as passed by the Assembly. He regarded this a humatarian piece of legislation. He related the inconvenience and discomfort to which the pilgrims were put to in the course of their tour and the state of destitution to which many were often a prey on every one of these occasions. Either public funds had to come to the rescue to repatriate them to India or private charities had to be tapped for the same purpose. This state of affairs should be ended. There was no question of mending it.

Syed Raza Ali while supporting the measure as beneficial pointed out the difficulties to which pilgrims were put by changes in the dates of sailings.

Mr. Yamin Khan impressed on the Government that arrangements should be made so that ships should continue to call at Aden as before.

Sir D. P. Sarbhadikari expressed the difficulties of the Bengal Mahomedans some of whom were poor and did not know Urdu.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar supported the measure and pointed to the possible methods of evasions.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah in a sympathetic reply reiterated the assurance he gave to the Assembly that an amending Bill would be brought forwarded in order to provide that steamship companies should pay detention allowance to pilgrims in case of failure to arrange for the starting of a steamer on the advertised date.

The Bill was passed there being no desentient voice.

COTTON G. AND P. BILL

Mr. Chadwick moved for the consideration of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Bill as passed by the Assembly.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy supported the measure as necessary for the good growth and preservation of the quality of Indian Cotton. It was not likely to cause any hardship to either the cotton grower or the owner of the ginning factory.

Sir Arthur Froom supported the Bill which was aimed at protecting the trade against malpractices. He was generally opposed to undue interference of Government in any trade but this was a special case requiring legislation. This law was good and mild.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha in supporting the Bill endorsed the observations of Sir Arthur Froom.

Mr. Chadwick in a short speech replying to the debate said that at present the Bill was confined to British India.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy suggested that the Bill be put into force on any day which the Governor-General might notify and at the same time pointed out that there must be reasonable notice given to those concerned. Mr. Chadwick promised to consider the suggestion.

The Bill was eventually passed there being no dissentient voice.

DAY FOR MUDDIMAN REPORT DISCUSSION NOT GRANTED.

Replying to Sir Devaprasad Sarbhadikari, Sir Narasinha Sarma said that Government did not propose to allot a day for the discussion of the Muddiman Committee Report nor did he think it possible for Government to give any day for discussion of non-official resolutions after the 18th.

The Council then adjorned till Monday the 16th.—A.P.

PARLIAMENTARY MUSLIM PARTY.

SIR ABDUL QAYUM ELECTED PRESIDENT.

DELHI, Mar. 11.

It is understood that the Parliamentary Muslim Party of the Legislative Assembly has elected Sir Abdul Qayum as President, Prince Akram Hussain, Vice-President, and Mr. K. Ahmed as whip.

C. P. SWARAJISTS

BREAK-UP OF SOLIDARITY

BERAR SWARAJISTS MOVE REDUCTIONS IN GRANTS

SURPRISE DEFEAT OF C. P. GOVT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, March 12.

After full four days' recess the Central Provinces Legislative Council met in Council Chamber to-day, the Hon. S. B. Tambe presiding.

At question time, Mr. Raghavendra Rao put several scathing questions regarding the refusal of the grant of a license for a pistol or revolver to Doctor Moonje at the time when Nagpur was involved in great communal tension last year, and the Home Member, Sir M. V. Joshi, on behalf of Government, emphatically stated that Doctor Moonji's character, status antecedents and his political views had absolutely nothing to do with this refusal, but that the refusal to grant a license was based solely on the ground of public policy.

The Hon. Mr. B. P. Standen, Finance Member, then moved on behalf of Government, several demands for grants. Unlike last year when every demand was vetoed down without any discussion, this year, to the great surprise ow the House, Swarajist members, especially from Berar, moved reductions and discussed every demand on its merits. This attitude, which the Berar Swarajists have assumed, cannot help revealing what they will do when the demand for Ministers' salaries will come up for voting.

It is understood from very reliable sources that Swarajist members from Berar have decided to accept offices without paying any heed to the necessity of maintaining party discipline and to the expressed and deliberate opinions of the Swaraj Party leaders, viz, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Deshbandhu Das, who are deadly against the acceptance of offices by Swarajists, so long as there is no change of heart in Government and no gesture made to satisfy national demands stated in their Party manifestos.

As a proof of the break-up of solidarity of C. P. Swarajists, to-day, when the Swarajist member from Berar, Mr. Y. M. Kale proposed a motion for the reduction for Rs. 24,000 and odds under "Land Revenue" demand for 26 lakhs, this motion was defeated by 8 votes against 26, all Swarajist members from C. P. Marathi and Hindi Provinces having remained neutral.

Discussion is still going on Government demands and the demand for Ministers' salaries will come up probably after lunch.

A SURPRISE DEFEAT OF GOVT.

Before the Council rose, to-day for lunch, another cut amounting to Rs. 75,190 under "Land Revenue" proposed by Mr. B. G. Khaparde, (Swarajist member from Berar), was put to vote and to the utter surprise of the whole House and the dismay of official members was carried by 39 votes against 22, Swarajists belonging to three groups solidly voting for Mr. Khaparde's amendment. This surprise defeat of the Government for which they were least prepared has raised some doubts amongst the officials who apprehend that Swarajists at least from C. P. and Marathi Provinces ing. What actually takes place remains to obstructionist tactics, and may reject the Ministers' salaries when they come for voting. Waht actually takes place remains to be seen, though it is certain that Government will have very anxious hours to pass through until all demands are voted upon.

The Council, reassembling after lunch, a few more cuts were proposed by Swarajist members from Berar, under "Land Revenue" which were carried by overwhelming majority, despite strong official opposition. The whole demand as reduced was not put to the vote lest it may be rejected *in toto*, and the Council was adjourned at 4-30 p.m. till to-morrow one o'clock.

SWARAJISTS' SPECIAL MEETING.

MOTION FOR REDUCING MINISTERS' SALARIES TO RE. 1.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, March 12.

Swarajists are holding again, this evening, a special meeting to consider further instructions received from Pandit Motilal Nehru, through a special messenger, who arrived here this morning from Patna. To-morrow's discussions are likely to be lively, and much interest is centred round the demand for Ministers' salaries to which Swarajists have given notice of amendments, reducing Ministers' salaries to one rupee each.

The attitude of the Swarajist Members of the Central Provinces appears to be leaning towards obstruction though nothing definite seems to have been settled.

Another item of cut amounting to Rs 76,321 under "Survey and Settlement" proposed by Mr. B. G. Khaparde, Swarajist from Berar was put to the vote and was carried by a majority of 17, 39 Swarajists voting for Mr. Khaparde's amendment. This result has caused some surprise. The Swarajists of all the three divisions probably took this action to defeat the Government.

A CONFERENCE.

After the adjournment of the Council this evening, Dr. Moonje and Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, leaders of C. P. Marathi and C. P. Hindi districts, had a long conversation with Sir M. V. Joshi and Mr. Standen, Executive Councillors, and Mr. Nelson, Chief Secretary. The Associated Press understands that negotiations are going on with His Excellency the Governor about nominations of persons for the posts of Ministerships. In spite of the "Head Office" mandate, it is reliably understood that the Swarajists have decided to accept Ministerships and Mr. E. Raghavendraj Rao is likely to be one of the Ministers.—A.P.

INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR.

MR. RAGHAVENDRARAO TO FORM MINISTRY?

NAGPUR, March 12.

During the division interval while the Council meeting was going on, Mr. Standen, Leader of the House, interviewed Dr. Moonje and asked him to meet him, Mr. Nelson, Chief Secretary, and Sir M. V. Joshi, Home Member, for a conversation. After the Council meeting was over they met in Mr. Standen's room where Mr. Raghavendrarao was also asked to come in. Afterwards His Excellency the Governor invited Dr. Moonje and Messrs. Raghavendrarao and Tambe to meet him at Government House at 6 p.m. They all went there and what took place between them and the Governor will, it is understood, be issued in an official statement to-morrow. The Associated Press understands that Mr. Raghavendrarao, Swarajist, has undertaken to form the Ministry. Swarajist members of C. P. Marathi districts are unanimously opposed to the formation of a Ministry and the Ministerial form of Government.—A.P.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION

PRINCE OF WALES PAYS TRIBUTE.

LONDON, Mar. 11.

The Prince of Wales in a speech at a dinner given by the National Rifle Association at Mansion House in connection with the appeal for financial support referred to the value to the Empire of the competition for the King's Shield and the Imperial Challaenge Shield. He emphasised the achievement of the Association in fostering overseas intercourse. He paid a tribute to its work in encouraging marksmanship and remarked that the standard of rapid fire of the Expeditionary Force was so high that Germans were convinced that it could only have been caused by machine guns.—Reuter.

FIND AT GIZEH.

SARCOPHAGUS OF FOURTH DYNASTY

CAIRO, Mar. 11.

Mr. Allan Rowe, an Australian who went to Egypt some years ago in search of work is the fortunate discoverer at Gizeh of an intact a sarcophagus of the Fourth Dynasty, believed to the the tomb of Senofru. The discovery which has proved to be a sensation rivalling that of the sixteen centuries younger Tutankhaman was made during excavations by the Reisners American Archaeological Mission. Mirrors have been found placed at the bottom of a ninety feet deep shaft and reflecting sun's rays into the tomb revealing almost a transparent alabaster coffin. Many articles of furniture and ornaments have also been found. Crowds of tourists who flocked to the scene were confronted with barbedwire entanglements which indicated the excavators determination to work undisturbed. Lord Allenby was among the visitors. Mr. Rowe is a distinguished hieroglyphic expert.—Reuter.

EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS.

STEPS TOWARDS REMOVING SUSPICION.

LEAFIELD, March 11.

The Premier replying to questions said he would be prepared to consider at the proper time whether a national conference between the employers and workers to secure the removal of suspicion and other causes of industrial strife might usefully be summoned. This would be after the Committee on trade and industry had reported and after some of the leading trades had themselves arrived at a measure of agreement. He was convinced there would be no advantage in calling together a national conference until there had been a frank and thorough discussion by the representatives of each of the different industries of the problem as it affected them.—B. O. W.

NO PLEDGE OF SECRECY.

M. BERTHON RESIGNS FROM COMMITTEE.

PARIS, March 11.

The Finance Committee of the Senate has refused to accept the article on foreign affairs in the budget, because it no longer contained credits to the French Embassy at the Vatican.

M. Berthon, Communist, has resigned from the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber rather than give a pledge of secrecy when M. Herriot was delivering confidential statement.—Reuter.

EXPANSION OF WORLD TRADE

SIR ERIC GEDDES' SUGGESTION.

LONDON, March 11.

In a speech at the general meeting of the Federation of British Industries on the occasion of his resigning his presidentship Sir Eric Geddes suggested that the Federation should endeavour to get into closer touch with the fellow manufacturers of other principal industrial countries of the world with the object of discussing and where possible co-operating with them on any matters which might promote the expansion of world trade. The most important part of this development in the Federation's activities should be consultations with the producers and manufacturers in the Dominions.—Reuter.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES IGNORED

BOMBAY COUNCILLORS' CRITICISM

PLEA TO PROPAGATE COTTAGE INDUSTRY.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on Thursday, the Department of Industries in charge of Mr. B. V. Jadhav came in for severe criticism, and rather bitter complaints were made at the apathy of this department towards Indian industries. It was stated that it was impossible, with a foreigner at the head of this Department, for any real improvement to take place in the industries of this country, for Indian interests were diamitrically opposed to those of England. The discussion on the estimates of this Department is a hardy annual and non-official opinion has hitherto been unanimous that the Department had not only entirely failed in its object, but it was a positive hinderance to Indian industrial industries. That being the case, it was no wonder that vigorous attacks should have been made on the Department every year, especially on the Director of Industries, when the Budget estimates came up for discussion before the Council. Yesterday was no exception to that rule, but the attack was milder and it was not pressed to a division. The Minister, Mr. Jadhav, informed the Council that the post of Director was now abolished in obedience to the wishes of the Council and an Indian placed in charge of the Department, with the designation of Superintendent. That was all to the good, and Mr. Nariman fervently hoped that the post of Director would not be revised again, with its high salary. The abolition of the post met with the hearty approval of the Council, as so far the money spent on this Department was a mere waste. When Mr. C. V. Mehta was in charge of the Department an unfortunate experiment was tried for improving the fisheries on the coast on English methods and a costly staff was employed for the purpose. All these experiments landed the Presidency in a heavy loss, and the stream trawler had to be given up to save the public from further losses. Mr. Jadhav, however, informed the Council that the new fishery experiments were to be made on entirely Indian lines, and not in imitation of costly foreign methods. Mr. Nariman's suggestion to the Minister was that the Industries Department should do its best to propagate cottage industries, and the best Director for that work, he said, was the Mahatmaji, than whom no one had done more for the economic uplift of the people living in humble cottages. To this suggestion the reply of Mr. Jadhav was unsatisfactory, as he said the officer who was appointed to report on the cottage industries had not yet made his report to the Government. He did not, however, put a time-limit, and did not inform the Council how many years it would take for Mr. Hogarth to complete his labours. Mr. Hussanbhoy Lalji gave some interesting information on the activities of a large foreign (American) match trust, which was trying its best to kill the Indian match industry. He informed the Council that it was far cheaper to import logs for matches from Siberia than to get them from Northern India, as the rail way freight was prohibitive. Mr. Dev thought at the rate of progress the Department was making, it would take this country twenty thousand years to approach the standard of England. 'Long live the British Empire' he said sarcastically. In the end, the motion for the reduction of the grant to the Industries Department was negatived, without being pressed to a division.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held on Thursday, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla, presiding.

DEMAND FOR INDUSTRIES TRANSFERRED.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav (Minister for Education) made a demand for Rs. 99,000 for Industries transferred. He said the Department was reconstituted, and its activities were now directed towards giving demonstrations in weaving, and the pottery section of the School of Arts. The Department had a scheme for the development of fishery. He admitted that the last experiment had not been a success, but the experiment was now being carried on Indian lines. Madras Government had succeeded in this line under Sir F. Nicholson in making fish oil, guano, etc. The conditions on the Bombay coast were similar to that obtaining in Malabar, and he thought the expenditure of a few thousands should do a great deal in this direction.

MOTION FOR RS. 1,000 REDUCTION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman then moved the reduction of the amount by a thousand rupees. He had moved this with a view to pointing out some irregularities in this Department, and the way in which the Department had been conducted. There were some members who thought that the work was hopeless and that it was not possible to work the Department at all. Year after year the expenditure on this Department was criticised by the non-official benches, as also its *personnel*. Last year, a highly-salaried foreigner was at the head of the Department, which by its very nature should be in the hands of an Indian, and not that of a European because the interests of the latter were not those of this country. The Deparment should really be worked under non-official supervision if they wished it to do successful work. He remembered the case of a certain industry which if encouraged would have meant the death-knell of a similar British industry. He hoped the office of the Director was not going to be revived again, for the Department was likely to work better in the hands of an Indian than of a foreigner. for the question had to be looked at from the standpoint of an Indian. The best Director of Industries not only for the Presidency, but for the whole country, was Mahatma Gandhi and so far as this Department was concerned, it should be worked from the point of view of cottage industries. If Government really wished to benefit the country, and go to the very roof of the matter, they should encourage cottage industries, but the advance now made was almost insignificant. If they really wanted to benefit the masses then they should encourage the cottage industries he said. Instead they were interfering with industries that had already been started by private persons. At Ambernath, he complained, foreigners had started a match factory to compete with local manufactures. The capital was wholly foreign, and it was the duty of Government to look into this matter. Government must encourage indigeneous industries, and they must not allow foreigners to thrive at the cost of Indians.

Mr. S. S. Dev complained that the sum provided for was ridiculously small, when they considered that the Presidency had an income of Rs. 15 crores. And yet only Rs. 99,000 was asked for this Department. Was the Superintendent of Industries paid Rs. 1,145 per month for the purpose of supervising seven weaving demonstrators? Government were spending Rs. 36,000 per year for demonstrating the manufacture of pottery, while at Talegaon it was being made successfully. It was hopeless to expect any good from this Department so long as it was run on the present lines, and the Minister had no free-will. So long as Government considered that technical education in this country was a curse, so long they could not expect any encouragement from the Government to Indian industries. At the present rate of progress it would take this country 20,000 years to reach the standard of England. That was a fact, although they might not believe it. Long live the British Empire. (Laughter.)

Mr. B. V. Jadhav said Mr. Bharucha was a useful officer and he had to advise people who asked for information and advice. There were several match factories near Bombay and its suburbs, and at the suggestion of the Department the Government of India had increased the duty on foreign splints. As for the Ambernath Factory raised with foreign capital, he feared it was an all-India question and it was for the Government of India to deal with it. It was all the same to them whether these factories were Swedish or British, as they all competed with Indian factories. Government were as anxious as this House to encourage industries and the best way in which it could be done was by giving expert advice and financial assistance. Mr. Hogarth was asked to make a report three or four years ago on the cottage industries of this Presidency and when it was received Government would take action on it.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar wished to know the intentions of Government with regard to Sir M. Visweswaraya Committee's report. Government had appointed a Comittee with a man of Sir M. Viswesnaraya's great experience and ability at the head, and yet Government had kept that Committee's report with them without taking any action for the last few years and they were informed that nothing would be done on it until the claims of Primary education were satisfied.—which meant the Domesday! The Minister had got expert advice before him, and yet he was not acting on it.

A MINISTER'S IGNORANCE.

Mr. H. A. Lalji said the Minister knew nothing about the match industry in the Bombay Presidency and he had merely shown his ignorance in his speech. They had got five match factories in Thana and other towns which now got their wood from Siberia, for making splints and the number of men engaged in this work was increased by three thousand on that account. They could get the necessary wood from Northern India, but the railway freight to Bombay from those parts was more than the freight from Siberia to Bombay! As for the Ambernath factory started by foreigners, he said, similar factories were being started at Karachi and other places; they were not for supplying the needs of the country, but for the purpose of competing with Indian factories. Americans had bought all the Swedish factories, and they were erecting factories in India and offering to employ experienced Indian workmen on high wages. The American Match trust had cornered a chemical most essential for the manufacture of matches, and in reply to repeated wires from India to Europe for that article they were referred to that particular firm who had cornered the material. That company had large resources, its capital amounting to about two crores of pounds sterling.

Mr. G. I. Patel said large quantities of raw materials were exported from India and imported again as finished articles. They had large China clay fields in India, which could very well be used for their purpose. He complained that while Mr. Bharucha was a good officer, he was not given proper opportunities.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav said he did not know the number of match factories in the Presidency because the eFactories Department was in the hands of another member of Government. If persons came forward to erect new factories and create new industries, he promised to give them all the assistance in his power. Sir M. Visweswaraya's report was under consideration of the Government, but they had not yet come to any conclusion in the matter. But Government were taking up the development of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and other similar institutions year by year.

The motion for reduction was then negatived and the original demand granted.

DEMAND FOR AGRICULTURE.

Mr. A. M. Delhavi then made a demand for Rs. 24,48,000 for Agriculture. He said the activities of the Departmenet were divided into three separate heads—research, propaganda and agricultural education. Their Agricultural College was known all over the country and studentes from all parts of India took advantage of it. By means of propaganda and research they had improved the cotton crop in Dharwar and other places to the benefit of cultivators. They had also improved the jawari and rice and other crops in the Presidency, he said.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council then adjourned till to-day (2 p.m.).

BRITISH TRADE FIGURES.

LEAFIELD, March 11.

The preliminary figures of the British trade overseas for February are issued by the Board of Trade: They show that exports totalled £69,330,000 compared with £69,040,000 in the longer month of January and £68,000,000 in February last year. The imports totalled £110,000,000 compared with £129,000,000 in January and £97,000,000 in February last year.—B. O. W.

"CALL TO YOUTH."

WORK FOR FREEDOM.

"New India" writes:—

The "Bombay Chronicle" of March 5, had an admirable article under the above caption, which deserves the attention of those who care for Swaraj—when they are off the platform. We need now the generous enthusiasm of youth to win India's Freedom, and there are plans on foot for arousing and organising it, as we aroused and organised it in 1916 and the following years. Let all smaller things go, and work for Freedom. The smaller things can be settled when we are free, not while we are bound. The enemies of Freedom are gathering in Britain, and already they dare to talk of taking away from us the pittance of Liberty granted to us in 1919. Let us look on them as representing the hosts of evil which ever rally before the coming of any great good; they do not know that their rally is for the purpose of their overthrow. We may be a minority as far as activity is concerned, but in great political quarrels it is the Stalwarts, the Forwards, who at first are ever the minority, till the wind of their rush sweeps the sluggish majority onward, and the United Nation breaks its chains as though they were gossamer threads.

MUDDIMAN REPORT.

M. L. A. OPINION.

DELHI, March 11.

Opinion among the members of the Indian Legislature about the Reforms Enquiry Committee follows party predelictions.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Mr. Ramachandra Rao and other Independents and Liberals supported the Minority Report and they favoured a deputation to England to watch the Indian interests during the India Office conversations.

Sir Campbell Rhodes hoped the effect of the report would be to lay once for all the bogey that Ministers had not received loyal co-operation from the services. He was convinced that the only hope for orderly development of responsible Government along the present line was to be found in the maintenance of a strong civil service as in the past recruited from the best men available in the Empire. There was a growing body of opinion which thought that the machine might be faulty, but much of the inherent difficulties could be overcome by a desire to work it. He appreciated the dignified and restrained tone of the Minority Report though he did not agree with its conclusions.

The Swarajist opinion does not fully support the Minority Report and believes that the proper course was for the Government to appoint a Round Table Conference. Some members favour the adjournment of the House if Government fails to set aside a day for the discussion of the report this session.—A. P.

MONKEY GLAND TRAFFIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—But for the indignation expressed by the people of India, it is probable that nobody would have suspected the magnitude and continual growth of the revolting monkey-gland treatment in England; a treatment, the resort to which strikes one of the most dreadful evidences of a decadent civilisation that any nation could possess.

An effort is being made by certain organs of the Press to minimise the horror of this revelation by suggesting that it has been made in the interests of revolutionary propaganda in India. The monkey is held sacred by Hindus, and the folly of allowing this abominable trade recalls the famous analogy of cartridges greased with fat from the sacred cow. But there is no need to put either religion or politics into the foreground. The simple fact is that many of the races have a much more developed humanitarian feeling than we have. We supply them with missionaries, and, as if terrified by the prospect of reaching our Christian heaven, we torture their monkeys in the hope of artificially prolonging our lives beyond Nature's limit. Yours etc.

BEATRICE. E. KIDD.

Secretary, British Union for Abolition of Vivisection, 32, Charing Cross, London. Feb. 12.

PROF. SHAH ON INDIAN BUDGET.

Prof. Shah concluded his series of lectures on "The Indian Budget" on Thursday evening in the Marwadi Vidyalaya, by delivering his fourth lecture on the subject. Mr. S. R. Bomanji presided on the occasion.

At the outset, Prof. Shah spoke at length on the Public Debt of India. Then he referred to the division of Finances, resources and obligation of the Central and Local Governments. Later on, he dwelt at great length on the injustice of the Meston Settlement towards the Bombay Presidency, and added that one of the most important items where the axe must be applied was the unpardonably high salaries of non-Indian officers.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke then moved a vote of thanks to Prof. Shah.

Mr. Pothan Joseph moved a vote of thanks to Mr. S. R. Bomanji. Mr. Bomanji then made his concluding remarks.

A full report of the proceedings will appear in tomorrow's issue.

REVOLUTIONARY THREAT

MAHATMA ASKED TO RETIRE AGAIN

HIS FIRM REJOINDER.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 12.

In reply to the advice of another revolutionary to retire from public life Mahatma Gandhi writes in to-day's "Young India": I cannot always have it my own way If I have had my share of fair whether I must face foul too, I must not abandon the field of battle so long as I feel that I am wanted. When my work is done and I have become a disabled or worn-out soldier I shall be put away. Till then I must continue to do my work and endeavour to neutralise in all ways accessible to me the poison of revolutionary activity.

MAHATMA'S ADVICE.

Mahatma Gandhi then advises the revolutionaries to spread out into villages and try to bring sunshine into the dark dungeons of millions of their countrymen. That would be worthier of their ambition and love of the land than the exciting and unquenchable thirst for the blood of English officials and those who are assisting them. It is nobler to try to change their spirit than to take their lives.

MR. S. C. BOSE.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION EXTENDS LEAVE.

CALCUTTA, March 11.

The Calcutta Corporation this evening gave three months' extension of leave to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Chief Executive Office, who is detained under Regulation III of 1818.—A.P.

RESTRICTION OF HOUSE RENTS

BILL TO CONTINUE CONTROL.

LEAFIELD, March 11.

The House of Commons is this evening engaged in a debate on a bill which provides for the continuance of restriction of house rents. The present legislation restricts rents until June of this year. At the last general election Mr. Baldwin, the Premier, gave a pledge that the control should be extended. This pledge is now fulfilled by the new bill which continues control for a further period of two and a half years in England and three years in Scotland.—B. O. W.

"DR. SUN-YAT-SEN DEAD."

PEKING, Mar. 12.

Dr. Sun-yat-sen is dead.—Reuter.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

MARCH 12, 1925.

Mr. Bhaskar Dattatraya Sabnis to act as First Class Subordinate Judge, Satara.

The resignation of Mr. L. Barraclough of his appointment of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been accepted by the Governor in Council.

Mir Chiraguddin Mir Gayasuddin Kazi to act as District Deputy Collector, East Khandesh.

Mr. P. G. Joshi, Superintendent, Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens, to act as District Horticultural Officer.

Mr. H. St. C. Smith, Deputy Secretary to Government, Development Department, Secretary to the Development Directorate, and Assistant Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, to act as Collector, Bombay Suburban District, and Salsette Development Officer for the period from the 15th May 1925, to the 17th May 1925 in addition to his own duties.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of an Under Secretary to Government in the General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments of the Secretariat for a period of six months, and to appoint Mr. A. H. Dracup, District Deputy Collector, East Khandesh, to hold it, pending further orders.

Mr. N. J. Vazifdar, First Assistant Chemical Analyser to Government, to act as Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Grant Medical College, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Dr. Nunan on leave.

Mr. Narayan Ganesh Patwardhan, M.B. B.S., is appointed as Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon at the Civil Hospital, Dhulia, for a period up to the 30th September 1925.

CABLE ITEMS.

Forty ships belonging to the Atlantic Fleet have sailed for Majorca for combined excercises with the Mediterranean Fleet. The Atlantic Fleet will return here on 23rd and will leave for England on 28th instant.—Reuter.

The Royal Yacht "Victoria and Albert" has arrived Gibraltar from England.—Reuter.

Cairo, March 11.—Mahmud Rashid who was arrested some time ago in connection with the assassination of the Sirdar has confessed his participation in the outrage. —Reuter.

Mr. Mitchell Thompson declared on Wednesday at Croydon that notwithstanding assertions to the contrary he was at present consulting the Dominions as regards the establishment of an Imperial Advisory Committee to assist the Post Office in connection with the practical working of Imperial wireless as recommended by last year's Cabinet Committee. In the event of favourable replies a Committee would be established under the chairmanship of the Assistant Post Master-General.—Reuter.

The death is announced of Lt. Col. Celadon Charles Brownlow.—Reuter.

A novel "And Olay?" by Major General Dunsterville—Kipling's "Stalky"—has just been published and deals with the effect of the War on the modern youth.—Reuter.

BOMBAY GOVT'S REACTIONARY ATTITUDE.

REPORT TO MUDDIMAN COMMITTEE.

DIFFERENCE ON RACIAL LINES.

INDIAN MEMBERS' DISSENTING MINUTE.

The Muddiman Report is accompanied by two volumes containing Reports of the Local Governments on the working of the Reformed Constitution up to the end of 1923 and in the year 1924. We publish below the Report of the Government of Bombay on the working of the Constitution in 1924, and the Minutes of Dissent appended to it by Mr. C. V. Mehta and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Members of the Executive Council, which also embodies the views of the Ministers, Messrs. Hidayatullah, Jadhav and Dehlavi. The Government of Bombay in their Report say, after a few preliminary remarks:—

The disappearance of the Moderates as a party necessitated, says the letter, a change in the Ministry. As the Swarajists who are numerically the strongest party in the House were pledged not to take office, the new Ministers were necessarily selected from the smaller groups or parties into which the remainder of the House is divided. These are the Muhammadans of Sind, the Muhammadans of the Presidency proper and the non-Brahmin party. Of the three Ministers newly appointed only one had held office in the former Legislative Council. The relations between the new Ministers and the Executive Council continue to be harmonious and an agreement as to the allocation of funds between transferred and reserved subjects was reached notwithstanding the financial stringency on the one hand and the pressing needs of increased grants for transferred subjects on the other. This was rendered possible by the mutual resolve of both sides of the Local Government to do all in their power to promote the practical working of the reformed scheme of Government.

The Swarajists are the only non-official party in the House united by bonds other than communal. They have a recognized leader, a definite programme organization and discipline. The party is the strongest in the Legislative Council, but does not command a majority. It professes not to co-operate with Government, but shows signs of relaxing the rigour of this policy inasmuch as several of the members of the party have consented to serve on Committees. The three Ministerial groups which have already been alluded to are of about usual size and if taken together command about as many votes as the Swarajists and their supporters. Their organization, however, is still very imperfect for reasons to be explained in later paragraphs.

With regard to the difficulties experienced and the defects inherent in the working of the Act, I am to invite the attention of the Government of India to the remarks made in last year's report upon the anomalous position of the Executive Government which is obliged to carry on the business of governing without a working majority in the House. The present Legislative Council may be divided roughly into three equal portions, the Government party, the Swarajist opposition, and the remainder comprising the Ministerial groups and a few Independents. As the first two groups are opposed in practically every division they more or less neutralise one another and the decision generally lies with the Ministerial groups. Each of these groups is communal and is strongly interested in a few questions affecting the interests of their electorate; but beyond the circle of those interests which differ in every group, their attitude as regards voting frequently cannot be foreseen. This uncertainty as to voting of so large a proportion of the House causes much embarrassment to Government. There are, however, questions upon which every member of the House has a decided opinion, and upon such questions the vote of the House is truly representative. For example, when the Court Fees Amendment Act was thrown out in the last budget session by 57 votes to 35, this result undoubtedly represented the determination of an overwhelming majority of non-officials that taxation should not be increased. The loss of 18 lakhs of revenue, expected from the Act, was certainly embarrassing to Government: but the vote represented the popular will and was accepted by Government.

NO DEADLOCK PRODUCED.

I am, however, to make it quite clear that while the difficulty described above has frequently caused Government embarrassment, it has not hitherto produced a deadlock. The budget of 1924-25 was accepted by the House in its broad outlines, though some important items were thrown out and much criticism was expended on details. Explanation of the items to which objection was taken frequently led to a withdrawal of the motion for its omission or reduction. There were other items, the omission of which was moved and carried upon political grounds; as for instance, the provision for the establishment of the Director of Information. In this connection it may be noted that the ruling of the late President (vide paragraph B (iii) of last year's report) disallowing indirect attacks on an officer whose pay is non-votable by motions to omit or reduce the provision of his establishment, has been reversed by the present President. This ruling in the wide form in which it is given renders it possible for the appointments of officers whose salaries are non-votable to be made nugatory by motions for omission of their establishments, which it would not be possible to restore except in an emergency in the case of the transferred departments. The ruling effects therefore a wide extension of the powers of the Legislative Council. A strong attack was made upon the Excise budget, prompted by the leanings of the House towards total prohibition, and the demand of Excise grant was reduced by one lakh under pressure of this attack, without the matter coming to a vote. But on the whole the attitude of the House was decidedly reasonable. The Swarajist party made no secret of the fact that their policy was obstructive, but they were powerless to carry it out. The mass of the House had evidently no intention of allowing the Swarajists to bring the machinery of Government to a standstill as they desired to do and as they have done in other Provinces. The Executive Government has up to date no difficulty in carrying on the business of Government in this Council or the last. At the same time the Legislative Council has kept close control of finance, as was proved in 1922 by the cut of 60 lakhs, mentioned in last year's report and in 1924 by the rejection of the Court Fees Amendment Act.

I am to repeat that the main difficulty experienced or defect inherent in the working of the Government of India Act in the Bombay Presidency is the difficulty which has been described above in the 5th paragraph of this report. It may be expressed in different ways. From one point of view, it is the anomalous position of the Executive Government who are without the assured support of a majority in the House. From another, it is the position of the Ministers who are without an organized following. It is obvious that a stable system of Parliamentary Government cannot rest upon unstable foundations and that these are lacking where many members of the Legislature neither possess, nor belong to a party which possesses, a fixed and considered policy. It is necessary to pursue the subject further and to examine it particularly in its second aspect, the weakness of the position of the Ministers without an adequate following in the House.

"POWERFUL PARTY OF SWARAJISTS."

In the first Legislative Council as was stated in the last year's report there were no organised parties and could therefore be no organized support. In the present House, there is a powerful and organised party of Swarajists; unfortunately it is pledged to a policy of refusal of political responsibility. Were it otherwise, its numerical superiority to every other group and party in the House would certainly entitle it to office and the first step towards true Parliamentary Government would become possible. As it persists in remaining in opposition, the Ministers have necessarily been selected from the smaller groups. This is the first and most important cause of the weakness of the position of the Ministers. These smaller groups are not only numerically inferior, but are deficient in organization. The non-Brahmin party has made some progress in this respect. It acknowledges a certain allegiance to the Minister for Education and follows his leadership in matters which concern his particular department. But it appears to consider itself entirely free and is not infrequently divided on other matters whether affecting reserved or transferred departments.

The two Muhammadan groups, one for Sind and the other for the Presidency, have however hitherto made little progress in real organization. It is true that upon questions which especially interest and concern their electorates they generally vote together, but outside the bounds of communal interests they have little cohesion. Their lack of organization and settled policy is the second cause of the weakness of the position of the Ministers. The difficulty of uniting these smaller groups in sufficiently great in itself owing to the fact that they are separated by locality and religion. The two Muhammadan groups are geographically disconnected and distinct and the third group is composed of Hindus partly from the Deccan and partly from the Southern Maratha Country. The difficulty is enhanced by the prevailing financial stringency which makes it impossible without increased taxation to allocate sufficient funds to the transferred departments to enable the Ministers to present a party programme which would secure the systematic and united support of the three groups which they represent. This is the third cause of the weakness of the position of the Ministers.

Without adequate support from their followers the Ministers are obliged to rely largely for support upon the official vote and this has the effect of obscuring the distinction between them and the members of the Executive Government. It is unfortunately true that the majority of the non-official members, whose political education has been mainly in the school of opposition to official measures, recognize little distinction between the Ministers who are supposed to represent the popular element and the members of the Executive Government. Both depend for support mainly on the official vote and the followers of the Ministers regard them mainly as members of the Executive Government. This tends to deaden the followers' sense of allegiance and lessen their sense of responsibility and to throw them back on the simpler and more popular policy of opposition to official measures. A party which held the existence of a Ministry in its power would systematically use and support the Ministry. But Ministers are scarcely felt to belong to a party upon whose support they do not wholly depend for their political existence and which regards them not so much as its own representatives as bound by the official vote to the policy of the Executive Government.

SUMMARY OF DIFFICULTIES.

The difficulties and defects indicated in the preceding paragraphs may be thus summarized. The Executive Government in this Presidency is enabled to carry on the business of governing in spite of a well-organized opposition mainly because a majority of the House is determined that the opposition shall not bring Government to a deadlock. The Government cannot however reckon on the support of a majority even in matters concerning transferred departments because the Ministers have not an assured following in the House. This weakness of the position of the Ministers is due partly to the refusal of the strongest pary to take office and partly to the want of organization and of mutual support which characterises the smaller groups from which they are drawn and partly to the financial stringency which hampers their efforts to present a popular party programme. The result of these conditions is that the decisions of the House are truly representative of its real wishes only upon matters in which the communal groups are especially interested and are often irresponsible upon other questions of importance. To put it otherwise a large section of the House is parochial in its outlook and as in the balance of parties the decision of the House depends upon the votes of this section, it is apt to be fortuitous in matters which are beyond the parochial outlook. Advance in Parliamentary Government and the development of popular control over the transferred departments has been retarded by this unsatisfactory position of the Ministers. Some progress has however been made. In the former Council there were no parties and no sustained effort at party organization. In the present House there is a well-organised party in opposition and Ministerial groups which though small in number and communal in interests have already succeeded partially in organizing themseves and making their weight as a party felt in the House.

With regard to the feasibility and desirability of securing remedies for these difficulties and defects by action taken under the Act and the Rules or by such amendment of the Act as appear necessary to rectify administrative imperfections. I am as a preliminary to observe that as in the past, so in the future the successful working of the Act depends to a large degree on the spirit in which it is worked by all parties. The spirit is of more importance than the mere phrases and much depends on the practical interpretation of many of the provisions of the Act. The spirit is defined in the preamble to be the gradual development of self-Governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible Government. The first stage is the development of self-Government in the departments already transferred to the Ministers by whose advice the Governor is to be guided and who are responsible to the Legislative Council. The successive stages are the successive transference of further departments to the Ministers until the responsibility for the whole Government is transferred to a Ministry who by their advice guide the Governor and who are wholly responsible to the Legislative Council. The difficulties and defects indicated in the preceding paragraphs show that the first stage has not yet been fully reached. For causes there explained it has not been possible to appoint Ministers commanding a non-official majority in the House. Until such Ministers can be appointed there can be no truly Parliamentary Government. Some progress has been made towards this immediate goal but it has been slow and the goal is yet distant. It is not surprising in view of the political inexperience and immaturity of the country and the unfavourable financial stringency. The education of the electorate has been retarded by the disbelief spread by the Non-co-operation movement in the sincerity of the intentions underlying the Reforms. The evil influence of Non-co-operation is declining but it diverted for three years to main stream of political activity from any endeavour to work the new Legislative Council. There is reason to hope that the evil influence will soon disappear altogether now that the Swarajists party has entered the Council. But valuable time has been lost and progress has been recorded. The Reform Scheme is only half working. The electorate has yet to learn the importance in their own interests of returning representatives with a real sense of political responsibility for the welfare of the various peoples of the Presidency. The lesson will only be learnt by experience and time. It cannot be taught by the mere modification of rules and regulations. It will be practically impossible until the lesson has been learnt to proceed to the successive stages of transference of further departments to a Ministry wholly responsible to and resting on the support of a Parliamentary party which was the fundamental supposition of the reformed system of Government.

OPINION OF GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

The Government of Bombay are therefore of opinion that the main object at present should be, while stimulating responsiveness to the popular wishes in the Executive Government, to strengthen the position of Ministers and to encourage the organization of Parliamentary parties. There is no other road to genuine Parliamentary Government. A reference was made in paragraph B (iii) of last year's report to the popular view that the administration is top-heavy and results in starving the nation-building departments. This view has taken shape also in another form in the statement that insufficient weight has been given to the Indian point of view in the Council of the Executive Government. Every endeavour will be made to remove these misapprehensions. Something has already been effected by the investigation of the Retrenchment Committee mentioned in the same paragraph of last year's report and it is hoped that still more will be effected by regular interchange of views between Members and Ministers. The rules of Business provide for the distribution and disposal of work and offer a ready means, by modifications if necessary, of securing that the Indian point of view is fully represented in the Councils of the Executive Government. Similarly every endeavour will be made to fix entire responsibility on the Ministers as indicated in the Joint Select Committee's Report and Section 52 of the Government of India Act. The Report however presumed that the Ministers would be supported by a majority in the Legislative Council and in considering the advice of his Ministers due regard has to be paid by the Governor to their relations with the Legislative Council and to the wishes of the people of the Presidency as expressed by their representatives therein, as prescribed in clause (6) of the Instrument of Instructions to him. It is therefore of first importance in order to obtain full and unrestricted responsibility that Parliamentary parties should be organised by the Ministers. Any fully organized Parliamentary party would in other words be in a position to insist on full responsibility being left in matters within their jurisdiction to its representation Ministers. It has been indicated that the organization of Parliamentary parties is mainly a matter of education of the electorate and of experience and time. But it is at the same time possible to stimulate the process by strengthening the position of the Ministers and it is already under contemplation to give them the assistance of Council Secretaries to help them in the organisation of their parties in the Legislative Council under Section 52 of the Government of India Act. It is also expected that their position will be further strengthened if sanction is accorded at an early date to the proposals for Indianising and provincialising the services in transferred departments made in the report of the Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services in India. It is also contemplated to provide a Joint Financial Secretary to protect their interests in the Finance Departmen under Rule 36 of the Devolution Rules. But there is one factor in the opinion of the Bombay Government which has done more to militate against the success of the working of the Reforms than any other and that is the division of revenues under the Meston Settlement. The Bombay Government have never ceased to protest against the inequity of this settlement. Official protests were made as long as the 30th of June 1920 before the Meston Committee's report had been dealt with by the Joint Select Committee. Further official protests were made on the 24th of February 1922, on the 4th of August 1922, and on the 20th of October 1922, and, as time progresses it is being more abundantly proved that this settlement is one in which the distribution of revenues reacts in the most inequitable manner on this Presidency. The industrial activities of this Presidency are greater than any other. Great schemes of irrigation and development have been taken in hand, for the capital cost of which this Presidency has made itself responsible, but a considerable portion of the indirect revenue which will be derived from these schemes will under the present arrangements, go to benefit the Central Revenues. Complaints are being perpetually made that the departments controlled by the Indian Ministers are being starved from a lack of funds. Demands, the necessity for which is fully recognized, are being put forward for the nation-building services, particularly with regard to primary and secondary education and to public health and when these demands cannot adequately be met owing to a lack of revenue, it will be understood how disheartening it is to this Government and to the tax-payers, realising the urgent necessity of these public services, to continue to suffer under this inequitable distribution of the money realized from Taxation in the Presidency. It is noted with regret that the terms of reference of the Committee on taxation do not specifically allow of an enquiry into the incidence of the Meston award, and I am directed to say that it is sincerely hoped that steps will be taken at once either through the medium of this Committee, or by other means to readjust the financial arrangements existing between the Government of India and this Presidency and that until this is done no hopes can be held out of the satisfactory working of the India Act of 1919

OPPORTUNITY OF WORKING REFORMS DENIED.

The Government of Bombay feel that the task of suggesting proposals for the better working of the Act would have been far easier had there been an opportunity of judging the real working of the Act as intended by those responsible for framing it. But the fact that the Act has not been worked as intended is not due to any act of the Government but due in a large degree to the determination of that section of Indian politicians which in the first instance refused to enter the Council and which having entered refused to take on their shoulders the responsibilities of opposition. Nevertheless the Government of Bombay have great hopes that the measures mentioned in this letter will tend to substantial progress in the working of the Reforms. They have besides considered the feasibility of transferring further subjects but have come to the conclusion that the moment is not opportune, in view of the fact that no true Parliamentary parties have yet been formed and in view of the present attitude of the Swarajists. They have also considered possible modifications in the numbers of Executive Members and Ministers, but have come to the conclusion that this matter must await the further transference of departments to the Ministers. The Government of Bombay are therefore of opinion that the remedies required do not at present lie in any action, beyond that indicated, under the Act and the Rules or in any amendment of the Act to rectify administrative imperfections. They are moreover of opinion that the stage of political development contemplated and provided in the Government of India Act has not yet been reached which would justify any fundamental change in the body of the Act. This however is not the unanimous opinion of all Members of this Government.

Some Members of the Government, while favouring, so far as they go, the measures already mentioned also favour some immediate redistribution in the numbers of Executive Members and Ministers. They moreover think that the time has passed when it would have been safe to proceed by successive stages in the development of self-governing institutions and are of opinion that no material advance is really possible without fundamentally amending the constitution in the direction of granting full autonomy immediately to the Provincial Governments. The successive stages prescribed for the fuller realisation of self-Government have already been indicated to be the successive transference of further departments to the Ministers with a view to the ultimate administration of all provincial subjects by the Governor with a Council of Ministers responsible for reserved as well as transferred departments to the Legislative Council. The immediate transfer of all the remaining departments would be so drastic a departure from the prescribed scheme as to demand a detailed, exhaustive and prolonged examination by every Provincial Government and the Government of India. It is obvious at the outset that effective safeguards would have to be provided in respect of 4 essential matters at least; (1) The All-India Services depending largely on the orders to be issued on the report of the Royal Commission on the Superior Services in India. (2) The due maintenance of law and order; (3) The due security of provincial finances particularly in view of the large capital commitments of this Presidency; and (4) The remedies necessary against possible hasty and ill-considered legislation in the Legislative Council. There are many other matters which would also need the strictest examination before the introduction of any such drastic measure in respect of any Provincial Government. These matters would hardly permit of satisfactory settlement without repeated meetings of representatives of the Provincial Governments and the Government of India. They would inevitably require eventual reference to a Royal Commission and the majority of the Bombay Government is of opinion that the time has not yet arrived for any such reference. It would in their opinion be a mistake to anticipate the Royal Commission prescribed by the Government of India Act. The Bombay Government do not therefore desire to discuss these matters further in this letter. They presume that they would be given full opportunities hereafter, if these matters were to be further examined, of setting their views before the Government of India. The Bombay Government desire, however, to express their decided view that some definite declaration of policy which is to endure for some years to come is essential. The suggestion as read by some into the Government of India's letter that the Constitution agreed upon by all parties in the Imperial Parliament only 5 years ago may be altered is one which must, inevitably, put Members of Council and Ministers in a most difficult position, having regard to the proposed publication of the letters from Provincial Governments and the present political situation in India. The Bombay Government are convinced that if a definite and stable policy is declared, the Provincial Governments will feel that they can go forward secure in the knowledge that their efforts to improve the welfare of the people on clearly defined lines will have that success which a continuity of sound policy ensures.

THE DISSENTING MINUTE.

INDIAN MEMBERS DEMAND PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

The following is the dissenting minute of Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Cowasji Jehangir:—

While agreeing generally with the first nine paragraphs of the reply of the majority in the reserved half of the Government of Bombay, we regret that we are unable to subscribe to the non-possumus conclusions to which they have arrived. We agree that a definite declaration of policy is very desirable, but we are of opinion that unless that policy takes the shape of the recommendations that we make in the succeeding paragraphs, it will neither be possible to have a continuity of policy nor to go forward in the efforts to improve the welfare of the people in a way that will meet with their support. We understand from the letter from the Government of India that suggestions for the amendment of the Constitution are not precluded. When the gradual development of self-governing institutions is interpreted to mean the successive transference of further departments in the Provinces, it must not be forgotten that the Government of India Act was framed for the whole of India and that the idea of gradual progress would be observed if full responsibility were brought about in the Provinces and partial responsibility introduced in the Central Legislature. It is surely not contended that even in 1929 full responsibility cannot be contemplated because in the meantime more subjects have not been transferred. It is simply a question of the period after which advance should be made and the Act is quite clear that a Commission may be appointed before 1929 and indeed Mr. Montagu in the discussion on the Bill distinctly said that there was nothing to prevent that being done. Progress is not to be judged purely by the lapse of time but also by the change in the feelings and attitude of the people. As it is necessary to recognise and to meet that change, we write a dissenting minute and we welcome the publication of communications from Provincial Governments because it will give better opportunities to the public to form their own judgment.

For the elucidation of our point of view, it is necesary to draw attention to certain facts and circumstances which have an important bearing on the subject. The present Reforms were unfortunately associated with the aftermath of the war with its atmosphere of restlessness and demand for self-determination, and with the events that occurred in India before they came into operation, which greatly impaired their significance. The country was then divided into two main camps. One was composed of the non-co-operators who regarded the Reforms as a sham and were determined to boycott them; the other, while not fully satisfied, were nevertheless prepared to work them as far as possible. While the former traversed the country denouncing Government and proclaiming the panacea of the Country's ills the latter recognised that the introduction of responsibility was a great improvement on the previous system. They are constrained, however, to say that the Act has not been put into practice in the spirit in which it was drafted or worked in the way in which it was intended. Nevertheless, while several measures benefiting the people have been carried out, it has not been possible to realise the high hopes raised by the Reforms and though larger sums have been provided for nation-building departments the period has been one more or less of marking time. The result is a feeling of general distrust and discontent among the people.

MINISTERS' POSITION.

The description given in the majority report would not be complete without an explanation of the position of the Ministers under the existing Constitution. It can hardly be said that there has been actual and full control of the transferred departments by the Ministers and the Legislative Council. There has not been any attempt at making them jointly responsible. On the contrary, under the interpretation put upon Section 52 (3), the Ministers have been clearly given to understand that it is the individual Minister who advises and the Government who acts Even if the intentions of the Joint Parliamentary Committee were given effect to or even if a Cabinet were formed, as in our opinion should be the case, with a Chief Minister with colleagues of his choice, the Constitution as framed at present must be wrecked on the rock of finance. The financial stringency has been sufficiently referred to in the majority draft. If the Ministers approached the Council for additional revenue for the nation-building departments, the necessity of which is admitted by the Council, they are at once told first to retrench in the reserved departments and in the All-India Services in the transferred departments under their control which under the Act they are powerless to do. We desire to associate ourselves most emphatically with this Government's protest against the Meston Settlement.

We now analyse the causes which hinder the formation of parties. The forming of parties is impracticable under a system of Dyarchy whereby the Minister is placed under dual control of the Legislative Council and the Governor. Besides there was no pressing necessity for the formation of a Ministerial party during the first Council as the Ministers commanded a majority which included the official votes in matters affecting their own departments. The Swarajists have, however, entered the present Council as an organised party of opposition. The formation of a Government or a Ministerial party, on the other hand, is impracticable. The Ministers were and are imbued with an earnest desire to make the new Constitution a success despite its limitations and were they to organise a party with a clear majority and to take the lead they would, in order to give effect to the party demands, have to be continuously opposing the reserved half which would inevitably produce deadlocks of varying intensity in all Provinces. There are matters on which Indians of all shades of opinion belonging to all parties and communities are united.

They believe that the administration is expensive and top-heavy: that curtailment of expenditure in the whole of Governemnt

(Continutd on next page).

Notable Inventions
No 3

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REFORMED CONSTITUTION.

(Continued from previous page.)

especially in the reserved half and amongst the higher officers of both reserved and transferred departments is called for. They demand a much more rapid rate of Indianisation. They resist extra taxation, not only because they believe that the country is too poor to bear additional burdens but also because they cannot control the allotment and use of revenue. They are insistent on the demand for a far greater extension of education and for the abolition of drink and intoxicating drugs. They resent the control of the Secretary of State over the All-India Services. The Ministers could only get a majority on these lines and were they to take a prominent part in organising such a party the reserved departments would be defeated again and again in the Council until Diarchy became impossible as administration cannot be carried on by constant recourse to certification. If the Swarajists were to take office they would have to work on similar lines and the result would be the same. In the present circumstances there can only be two parties—the Government Party consisting of Executive Members, the Ministers and official members, which is the party in power, and the Opposition a part of which supports Government when it suits its purpose to do so. The existence of parties on policies postulates the possession of full responsibility by the representatives of the people. The party whose policy finds favour with the House will be the party in power. When its policy ceases to be acceptable to the House, the party in power goes out and the opposition comes in. Only in these circumstances can the formation and operation of parties be regarded as a reality.

UNANIMITY IN DEMAND FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

All the organised parties in the country, Liberals, Independents, Swarajists and No-changers are unanimous in their demands for Self-Government. The Muslims assembled this year in the Muslim League at Lahore, a place of acute tension between the two communities, expressed their concurrence with the rest of the country. The Non-Brahmins in a recent Conference at Belgaum demanded a Royal Commission. Whatever success the Swarajists may have gained at the last elections is a faithful reflection of this widespread belief. In the circumstances detailed above, with a strong party in the Council bent on opposing and, if necessary, obstructing Government, the partial transfer of further responsibility by the successive transfer of departments to Ministers would only lead to more effective opportunities for a dead-lock. We are of opinion that no palliatives will be of any effect and that the creation of an authority to control the Government in the shape of a responsible elected Council to take the place of the control exercised by the Secretary of State and ultimately Parliament can only be achieved by full responsibility in the Provinces. We therefore think that a Royal Commission should at once be appointed for this purpose. In conjunction with the establishment of full responsibility in the Provinces, certain questions arise which can be considered by the Commission. The relations of the Provincial to the Central Government will have to be fixed. Provision may be necessary for the protection from party politics of not Imperial Services only but of all Services by means of a Public Services Commission with a satisfactory personnel, or a consolidated Fund or otherwise, for the due security of provincial finances particularly in view of the large capital commitments of this Presidency and for remedies against possible hasty and ill-considered legislation in the Legislative Councils on important matters including law and order.

The advance that has been recommended involves the amendment of the Act which must take some time. There are certain minor changes which are necessary, in the meanwhile, for the smooth working of Government. Some of these require an amendment of the Act but much depends on the spirit in which the Act is interpreted and worked. The main object of the Reforms was to secure that the country should be governed with greater regard to the Indian point of view; but this purpose has not been achieved. While retaining all the powers the Governor had in pre-Reform times, the Government of India Act of 1919 has placed upon his shoulders responsibilities which is neither fair nor does it tend to the efficiency of Government. On many important questions in both the reserved and transferred halves his decision is final. These powers should be transferred to the Governor in Council or the Governor acting with the Ministers. There should be joint responsibility of Ministers and their advice should prevail in all matters expect when in the opinion of the Governor the safety or tranquility of the Province is affected.

There should be a Joint Finance Secretary under Rule 36 of the Devolution Rules who should be allowed to examine all expenditure not only in the transferred but also in the reserved departments.

Under the Bombay Electoral Rules and Section 72A2 (b) nominations to the Legislative Council should be made not by the Governor, but by the Government as a whole.

It is the Government who finally settles the budget as it is to be presented to the Council and it is the Members of Government who make the demand and defend Government's policy in the Legislature. Therefore, under Section 72D2 (a), it is the Governor in Council who should have the power to certify expenditure.

The powers given to the Governor under Section 72D (4) might also be transferred to the Governor in Council. Under this Section, it was held that certain items should be included under "salary" and should be made non-votable. This ruling created considerable dissatisfaction in the Legislative Council as it was understood to be contrary to the rulings given in other Provinces.

Under Section 49 (2), the Rules of Business [illegible] to be framed by the Governor. As [illegible] for this Province, they did not work satisfactorily but are now to be revised. It is therefore unnecessary to deal with them. We are of opinion that they should be framed not by the Governor but by Government.

It has been stated that the Council are unanimous as regards the topheavy character of the administration and the lack of control over the All-India Services. These can be remedied without an amendment of the Act and effect should be given to it by devolution provided under Section 96-B, and by reducing under Section 47 (2) the number of Members in the Executive Council as opportunity arises with a view to have a majority of non-official Indians. This last was contemplated so long ago as 1918 when the Government of Bombay in their No. 9745, dated 11th November 1918, in reply to the Government of India unanimously recommended that "the Executive Council should consist of five members including the Governor. There should be four Members of Council of whom three should be Indians." It was provided that the Governor should have discretionary power to appoint a fifth member but that was only to cope with increase in work and even then the nationality of that member was not specified.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This is a Moloch that devours our resources! For, (1) The Dredger of one crore is burning her fuel, but cannot fill in the Back Bay!

(2) The Chawls of the D. D. are more than half empty! Why? More rent, and less light and air!

(3) The Garden colonies are advertised and boomed, but people ignore them! Why?

(4) High paid officers are caught napping? Why? Hon. Mr. Cawasji, please pause and ponder, for you are handling people's money and throwing it in the sea.—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

	Remittances during the month of February 1925	Total remittances from 1st April 1924 to 28th Feb. 1925
	In pounds sterling.	In pounds sterling.
Sterling purchases in India ...		33,191,000
Sterling taken over in London ...		700,000
Transfers from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury ...		...
Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve in England to Home Treasury ...		...
Council Bills	1,383,750	6,799,162
Total	1,383,750	40,690162(a)

(a) Of this amount, £6 million was remitted on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve.

SHANKARA TRADING SYNDICATE LTD

A new Joint Stock Company under the name oig the Shankara Trading Syndicate, Ltd., has just been formed with a capital of Rs. 5,00,000 (with power to increase) divided into 25,000 shares of Rs. 20 each, out of which about 2,500 shares have been subscribed for by the Directors and their friends and the rest is offered for public subscription. Among the Directors are Messrs. K. R. P. Shroff, President, the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay; Vaman Atmaram Kirtikar, Solicitor, (of Messrs. Nanu Hormasjee and Co.) Bombay; and B. Abdur Rahmon, member, Mysore Legislative Council and President, District Board, Bangalore. The Managing Agents are Messrs. Bhyrappa Hiramanek and Co., (Bangalore Road, Tiptur, Mysore State, and Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.) The Company has been formed for the purpose of exploiting the economic resources of Mysore State, such as cocoannt, copras, spices, sandalwood, coffee, myrobalan, mica, abestos, betel-nuts, chrom, etc.

BURMA COUNCIL.

RANGOON, March 11.

The Burma Legislative Council to-day discussed the resolution moved by a Burmese Nationalist recommending the abolition of the Capitation Tax.

Mr. William Keith, Finance Member, pointed out that 59 lakhs of rupees were being realised from that tax and that its abolition would affect the next year's expenditure on the Transferred Departments. Government, he said held no brief for the retention of the tax, but he would ask them to wait till the Taxation Committee finished its labours. On Sir William's motion the resolution was amended to the effect that after the issue of the report of the Indian Taxation Committee, a Committee be appointed to consider the possibility of substituting some form of taxation for the Capitation Tax and was carried by 39 votes against 29.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Mar. 12.

The depression passing through northeast India has caused a few falls of rain in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, and the East Central Provinces and has become unimportant. Weather is slightly unsettled in the neighbourhood of Ceylon and local rain has fallen in south-east Madras with a few falls in Malabar. A few falls of rain has also occurred in Tenasserim.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy one inch; Mymensingh a half; Chanda one; Trivandrum a half; and Tinnevelly three quarters.

Forecast:—Extention in the Peninsula.—A.P.

A resolution on the annual reports of the Port Officers, Calcutta and Chittagong, states that during the last year there were 59 pilots in the Bengal Pilot Service. The Calcutta Port Officer states that during the year 1,169 vessels with a gross tonnage of 60,10,104 piloted inwards and 1,154 vessels with 59,48,367 tonnage outwards. There were ten cases of groundings and one case of collision. 825 vessels with 8,32,352 tonnage entered Chittagong port and the total number of departures was 824 with a gross tonnage of 8,38,825. There were two cases of collision and one case of ship-wreck.—A. P.

OUR EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

public utterances on this question. He has started by assuming that all the agitation about exchange was with a desire to keep the rupee linked to sterling and he has, therefore, more than once warned us against the dangers of this linking with sterling in case sterling went rolling down the abyss of the currency depreciation. It may, therefore, be well once more to make it perfectly clear that in all representations by the Indian commercial community the demand has been to go back to the pre-war ratio, which linked the rupee to gold and gold only.

Another equally untenable statement put into the mouth of the Finance Member in 1920 was about the melting point of the rupee. The Finance Member said theatrically: "Silver now stands at 61d. I would again remind the Council that at the Rs. 15 parity the melting point of silver was 43d." The implication intended most clearly here was that silver was then 18d. above the melting point. This was quite wrong. The Rs. 15 parity was parity with the sovereign. The melting point was 48d. gold and the 61d. quoted on that day was sterling (or paper money price) and equalled only about 45d. gold. When such insincere and unsustainable arguments had to be trotted out in support of this policy, is it not clear that it has no legs to stand on?

So long as sterling was very much depreciated in terms of gold, this mixing up of the issue enabled the apologists of Government to satisfy the layman that no action was possible even though it might have been desirable, but in the last twelve months there has been a most decided change in the value of Sterling, which has constantly appreciated until it is within less than 2 per cent. of the gold par. Not only has Sterling approached par but there is an insistent demand by the best banking opinion in England, Australia, South Africa, etc. that the full gold standard and a free market for gold should be now established in England at the earliest possible moment. In view of this it is no longer possible for the apologists of Government to defend their policy on the ground of depreciation of Sterling. They are, therefore, falling back more and more on platitudes like the disorganization of economic conditions all over the world and the advisability of India's waiting till the situation came back to the normal. But the fact remains that South Africa inspite of similar counsels of wisdom has decided to revert to the Gold standard from the 1st July next without waiting till England could take similar action. Our position in this country is to-day so extremely strong, we are to-day able to command such a large amount of gold in settlement of our balance of trade, that this country could venture on a gold standard to-day even more confidently than South Africa, but it does not suit Government and the question is postponed on every possible pretext. We are of course told that it is all done and has always been done in the interest of this country and this country alone, but we know that the well-known Bullion dealers Messrs. Montagu consider that India's continual drawing of gold postpones the day when England can go to a gold standard, and in any case makes it more difficult for England to do so. It is, therefore, not very difficult to understand why the powers that be at the India Office who really have the last word in the manipulation of our currency are so unwilling to allow us to go back to the gold standard immediately.

Fortunately for this country all attempts to establish the preposterous 2sh ratio appear to have been altogether abandoned. There is, however, still a great hankering for a higher ratio than 1sh. 4d., because not only does it make budgeting easier by getting a few crores more out of the producer without his knowing it, but it benefits every European in this country whether official or non-official in his own personal remittances Home Therefore exchange has been gradually screwed up to 1sh. 6d. and has been maintained there for the last few months. We do not yet know whether it is at this point that they want to fix the ratio or whether it is merely an attempt to accustom the Indian public to this ratio and thus prepare the way for screwing up Exchange another penny or two higher in coming seasons. By what methods exchange was screwed up will be explained in my next article.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MAHALAKSHMI MATCH FACTORY.

LAHORE, Mar. 11.

His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey performed the opening ceremony of the Mahalakshmi Match Factory founded by Sir Daya Kishan Kaul, Prime Minister of the Patiala State, and some of his friends on Wednesday at Shahdara, a small town four miles north of Lahore. Among the distinguished guests present was the Maharaja of Patiala. In declaring the Factory open His Excellency said that owing to their tariff, and he confessed that he had some share in imposing it, there was a fair opening for the match industry in India and as suitable would existed in the Punjab, forests he earnestly hoped that they would find themselves in a position to furnish a supply of wood adequate to enable this factory to give a substantial and satisfactory return to those who had ventured their capital in its creation. If the Punjab became a seat of considerable match industry then the credit would be due to Sir Daya Kishan Kaul and his friends who had made the first practical venture and pointed the path to others. His Excellency inspected the machinery and was delighted to observe the complete installation actually turning out matches of a satisfactory type.—A. P.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

CALCUTTA, March 11.

At the sale of Council Bills yesterday the total amount tendered was rupees four lakhs immediates at one shilling six pence which were allotted in full. Next week one crore of rupees will be offered for sale. —A. P.

Skin Tortures End

A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.

Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

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SHIVAJI'S BIRTH-DAY,

CORRECT DATE ASCERTAINED.

The true date of Maharaja Shivaji, founder of the Mahratta Empire, has recently been ascertained by competent researchers to be, according to the Hindu calendar, Phalgun Vadya 3, which, this year coincides with to-day. The anniversary is, therefore, being celebrated to-day at Shivneri, Shivaji's birth-place, (a fort near Junnar, Poona District.) The circumstances leading to the discovery of the correct date of birth of Shivaji are described by Mr D. V. Apte of Poona in the "Maratha" of the 1st instant. After referring to the numerous inaccuracies and mis-statements of facts disfiguring Grant Duff's work, Mr. Apte writes:—

The earliest reference to the date quoted by Grant Duff is contained in the work of writers who lived more than 125 years after Shivaji and they had very hazy and crude notions on Geography and Chronology. some give the year of his birth as 1627 an some as 1626. But the name of the week-day and its date and the name of the year according to Hindu calendar, do not tally with each other, when tested by an actual reference to the Hindu almanac. Their mistakes on these points prove that these Bakhar-writers did not use original documents of Shivaji period for giving this date; but they relied on either hearsay or pure guess-work. We who live in the age of ready reference-books and correct astronomical tables or calanders, are in a position to detect aand ascertain the nature of the mistakes committed by Bakhar-writers and we can confidently assert that they have committed blunders in quoting the date of Shivaji's birth.

But it was left to the late Lok. Tilak to bring into light a reliable contemporary Chronology bearing on Shivaji period. He presented, at the annual meeting of the Bharat-Itihasa-Samshodhak Mandal in 1914 the most valuable manuscript the Jedhe Chronology that contains exact dates of events from 1618 to 1697. It records the birth-date of Shivaji on Phalgun Vadya 3 Friday, Shake 1551 i.e. Feb. 19, 1630. The name of the Samvatsara, the Nakshatra, week-day, and ghatis are quoted in it so faithfully that all the Mathematical tests at our disposal fail to detect the least inaccuracy in the statement of the Chronologist. But the Jedhe Chronology contains more than two hundred entries and it was deemed necessary ten years ago to test the accuracy of some of them at least, by independent and contemporary documents. This line has been satisfctorily worked out by students of Maratha History during the last eight years and they have been convinced of the reliable nature of the Jedhe Chronology. Prof. Jadunath Sarkar working on Persian sources and English factory records has also stated after repeated tests that 'Jedhe Chronology gives surprisingly correct dates.'

But happily for us Mr. S. M. Divekar of Kalyan succeeded in getting, from the Tanjore Library of ancient manuscripts a copy of Shiva Bharat which is not only a contemporary account but an account written expressly under the direct orders of Shivaji. It is not strictly speaking a critical biographical work but a poetical narrative of some of the main events in Shivaji's career upto 1661. I need not dilate on the point here since the work is in press and will be shortly published. But I have referred to it because it gives the correct date of Shivaji's birth and it tallies exactly with the entry in the Jedhe Chronology. The late Mr. Vasudev Shastri Khare had also four years before arrived at the same conclusion on the same grounds. I may add before closing that Mr. Chandorkar two years ago read a paper, in the annual gathering of the Bharat-Itihasa-Samshodhak Mandal discussing this subject very fully and establishing the reliability of the date given in Jedhe Chronology and Shiva Bharat. Neither then nor afterwards has anyone attempted to controvert the position taken by him. It was high time—not an indecent haste—that scholars should come forth with a declaration of the correct date of Shivaji's birth; and it is therefore in the fitness o things that schfolars like Mr. K. N. Sane, Mr. C. V. Vaidya, Mr. V. L. Bhave of Thana and many others have announced their opinion in the last two issues of *Kesari* on this issue and requested the public to celebrate the Shivaji-birth-day on Phalgun Vadya 3 i.e. on March 13th of this year. All scholars of Maratha History are requested to attend this celebration which is to take place at Shivaneri (near Junnar), the birth-place of Shivaji, and to send their contributions and articles bearing on Shivaji-birth to the Bharat-Itihasa-Samshodhak Mandal of Poona which has made arrangements for publishing a separate volume of contributions that may be received for this occasion.

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LATE MRS SUHRAWARDY.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

The widow of the late Maulana Obaydullah Suhrawardy, an Ulema of Bengal and the mother of Suhrawardy brothers passed away at Midnapore on Tuesday, the last night of the Shabe Barat. The funeral procession which was attended by the elite of the Muslim Society started yesterday for the Muslim Cemetery at Gobra.

CORPORATION PAYS RESPECT.

At the Calcutta Corporation, yesterday, it was proposed as a mark of respect to her memory that the meeting should be adjourned for the day but as there were matters longstanding on the agenda the meeting was adjourned for ten minutes.—A.P.

FIRE ON "CITY OF VENICE."

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

On Tuesday evening fire broke out in the "City of Venice" due, it is suspected, to fireworks used in connection with the Holi Festival. Three fire engines and a fire float fought the flames which owing to heavy smoke and the difficulty of reaching the seat of the fire proved a task of great difficulty. When after hard work the firemen penetrated along'tween decks to the seat of the fire they found a large quantity of stores in the fore part of hatch number one burning furiously. After two hours' exertion the fire was extinguished. The hull of the ship has escaped injury and her departure scheduled for March 23 will not be delayed.—A.P.

Your Back warns you

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The kidneys have enough to do when you are in good health to filter the blood free of uric acid poisons. Colds, fevers, overwork or excesses of any sort, congest and overwork the kidneys. Unless promptly relieved, what was at first a simple inflammation, will turn in time to gravel, dropsy, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, or some chronic form of kidney disease.

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BOMBAY COUNCIL.

INTERPELLATIONS.

WHIPPING IN JAILS.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee (Bombay City): Will Government be pleased to state whether they have abolished the punishment of whipping in the jails of this presidency? If not, do they intend to move in that direction.

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: The reply is in the negative.

DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONERSHPS.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee (Bomay City): Will Government be pleased to state whether they have had any correspondence either with the Government of India or the Secretary of State for India in connection with the proposed abolition of Divisional Commissionerships? If so will they be pleased to lay it on the table?

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta: Government have had correspondence on the subject with the Government of India. They regret that such correspondence cannot be laid on the table.

MUSIC ON PUBLIC ROADS.

Mr. M. D. Karki (Kanara District): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that, when in October 1922, the honorary Secretaries of the local Congress Committee of Karwar applied for permission for playing music along with the procession in connection with the visit of Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Mr. Majali of Belgaum to that place, the said permission was refused without any reasons being assigned by the then town magistrate of Karwar?

(b) Is it a fact that the procession was held without music and that no disturbance to public peace and tranquillity was caused thereby?

(c) If so, will Government be pleased to state what was the object in not allowing music to be played on the above occasion?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: (a) and (b) In the affirmative.

(c) It is presumed a breach of the peace was apprehended by the Town Magistrate.

ABOLITION OF FREE HAND DRAWING.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that they have issued orders to discontinue the teaching of free [illegible] in drawing in the schools of this presidency? Will they be pleased to lay on the table the orders issued in the matter?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether the Principal, School of Art, Bombay, was consulted in regard to the proposal for the abolition of free-hand drawing in the elementary and intermediate drawing examinations? If so, will Government be pleased to place on the table a copy of his opinion?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state on whose recommendation the orders referred to above were issued?

(d) Will Government be pleased to state whether persons competent to judge of Art matters were consulted before issuing the orders for the abolition of free-hand drawing? If so, please state the names of such persons?

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jahav: (a) Yes. Government regret that they cannot place on the table the orders issued by them in the matter as these are intended only for the information and guidance of their officers.

(b) Yes. A copy of the Principal's opinion cannot be placed on the table for the reasons given in reply to the latter portion of part (a) of the question.

(c) The orders were issued on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction.

(d) No one, except the officials of the School of Art.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar (Poona City): Will Government be pleased to state whether they have noticed the growing unemployment in the Presidency, and what steps they have taken or propose to take in the matter?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: Government have not so far received any reports indicating that unemployment exists to an extent requiring official interference.

Government's Famine Relief Code provides for the automatic relief of unemployment in time of scarcity in the Mofussil. But recent experience has shown that bad seasons send far fewer persons on to relief works than formerly and there is at the present time a scarcity of agricultural labour.

Government are not aware that at present any unemployment exists among the working classes in Bombay City and as regards the middle classes reference is invited to the reply given to the honourable member nominated for Bombay City.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BOMBAY.

Mr. S. K. Bole: Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they are aware of the grave situation caused by unemployment among the clerical population in the City of Bombay; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: Government are aware that there has been for some time past considerable discussion in the newspapers on unemployment among the middle classes in Bombay City.

Government are not yet however in possession of reliable statistical data. The Labour Office recently attempted to ascertain the extent of this unemployment and reference is invited to the article on the subject appearing in the February issue of the *Labour Gazette*. It will be seen therefrom that the number of returns (115) obtained is too small to indicate the total number of the unemployed. But the analysis of the returns received shows considerable periods of unemployment and an influx of clerical hands from South India.

Government are informed further that a private gentleman has founded an Employment Bureau but that there were last month only 87 names on his registers representing unemployed persons of the clerical class. The Labour Office is devoting further attention to this matter and is being asked to report whether any official action in this connection is needed.

ANDHERI CHEMBUR RAILWAY.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan (Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts):

(a) Will Government be pleased to state the estimated cost of lying the Andheri-Chembur line?

(b) How much expenditure has been already incurred?

(c) What return do Government expect from this outlay?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: (a) Rs. 37,61,318.

(b) Rs. 35,23,982.

(c) The earnings to be derived from the working of the tramway service, which, it is hoped to commence early in 1925, will not, it is expected, do much more than cover the working expenses of such a service for the first few years.

It was never anticipated that the line would prove a paying proposition until the areas served became fully developed, and it has, therefore, from the first, been treated as a losing scheme, the interest on the cost of construction being met from the Rs. 4 lakhs per annum set apart out of the cotton cess to cover such schemes.

A special railway betterment charge per square yard on all land sold in areas served by the line is being levied and credited to the construction account which will in time reduce the capital liability to the extent that such sales are effected.

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BRITISHERS' CURIOUS WAYS.

Mrs. Besant writes in "The Theosophist":—

The way the British Government has treated some of its subjects, with regard to money invested by Germans before the war in business within the British dominions, is extraordinarily unjust and cruel.

A German lady many years ago invested £1,000 in the Vasanta Press, and later presented the capital to the Press on the promise to pay interest on the money to her or her sister during their lifetime. The war prevented any payments to enemy subjects, so the interest accumulated. In the statements demanded after the war, all money lent had to be claimed and the debt acknowledged. My German friend did not at first make clear the fact that the money at first invested had been subsequently given on the above condition, and I did not acknowledge the debt but only the obligation to pay interest on the capital sum. The English Enemy Debt Office claimed, through the Government of India Debt Office, the immediate payment of capital and interest. I was advised to pay and recover from the English Office; as, naturally, I had not the money, I had to borrow it at interest, and paid over Rs. 25,000. The Government of India official was very helpful, but was compelled to enforce the claim. The English Office demanded a sworn statement by some one who knew the facts above stated, and it was sent. Then it demanded certified copies from Germany of the letters containing the arrangement. The German lady obtained all these and a declaration from the German Government that it accepted the arrangement made. The Government of India official agreed and gave me copies of all the necessary papers, advising me, as I was going to London, to see the English officials to avoid delay, and he congratulated me on the transaction ending satisfactorily. What was my astonishment, on going to the British Enemy Debt Office with my solicitor, after it had put my German friend to the trouble and expense of fulfilling its conditions, to receive a blunt refusal to repay the sum taken from me. What became of the money it is impossible to find out; the German Government had only to pay the unfortunate lady the sum represented by twice the value of the mark *before the war*—and the value of the mark had dropped practically to nothing; so she did not get the return of her capital which I paid in India—a dead loss to me, plus interest—and she also lost her £1,000 and the interest which she would have had for the rest of her life. I have often wondered who got the Rs. 25,000 odd which I was forced to pay under threat of proceedings to recover it, that would have meant ruin to me. And I have also often wondered how many other people were similarly treated, and who profited by the peculiar morality prevalent in the recovery of "Enemy Debts." The German Government behaved honestly and honourably; so did the Indian intermediary; but what of the British, which refused to pay back the money unjustly taken, although it had demanded the proofs that the money paid was not a debt due from me—except so much as was interest—and had obtained them? It was suggested to me at the time that, as I was friendly with the Secretary of State for India, I might appeal to him to interfere. But the use of backstairs influence is not in my line; I prefer to be robbed, rather to stoop to the use of illegitimate means. Besides, as a Theosophist, I do not believe that anyone suffers unjustly; I had probably swindled somebody in a former life, and was getting rid of a past debt, long overdue.

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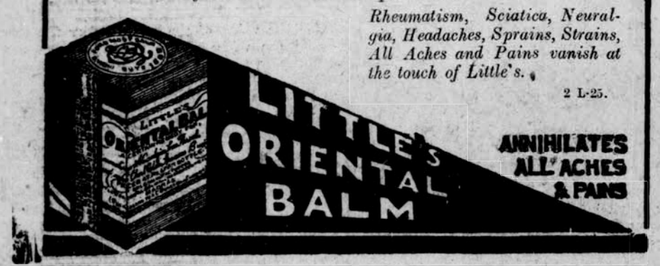

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